The Bombay Gazette

Nº. 10,935—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class.....Rs. 700.
Second class.....Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,150.
Second class.....Rs. 650.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,250.
Second class.....Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 13 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.
Bombay, 31st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

1883 Date	Steamer	Tons	H.P.	Captain.
— 14th Dec.	Cathay.....	2863	500	W.M. Robbie
L. 21st ,,	Verona	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson
— 28th ,,	Bokhara....	2932	500	H. Weighell
1884				FRIDAY.
L. 4th Jan.	Nepaul	3536	600	H. Wyatt.
— 11th ,,	Lombardy ..	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L. 18th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	4023	700	E. G. Stead.
— 25th ,,	Gwalior....	2733	600	M. de Horne.
L. 1st Feb.	Pekin.....	3900	630	A. Symons.
— 8th ,,	Surat.....	3442	630	C. H. Edwards.
L. 15th ,,	Hydaspes..	2934	500	G. Scrivener.
— 22nd ,,	Venetia	3726	500	A. B. Daniell.
L. 29th ,,	Brindisi....	3542	580	J. Orman.
— 7th Mar.	Cathay.....	2863	500	W. M. Robbie.
L. 14th ,,	Assam.....	3038	500	S. F. Cole.
— 21st ,,	Lombardy..	2726	500	W. H. Mudie.
L. 28th ,,	Ganges.....	4106	750	A. Andrews.
— 4th April	Bokhara....	2932	500	H. Weighell.
L. 11th ,,	Clyde.....	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.
— 18th ,,	Rhine.....	3142	630	C. H. Edwards.
L. 25th ,,	Sutlej.....	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.
— 2nd May	Gwalior....	2733	500	M. de Horne.
L. 9th ,,	Thames.....	4101	750	W. D. Anderson.
— 16th ,,	Cathay.....	2863	500	W. M. Robbie.
L. 23rd ,,	Rohilla.....	3500	700	W. Barratt.
L. 27th ,,	Venetia.....	3726	500	A. B. Daniell.

L. Through steamers to London.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 P.M., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA, VIÂ CANAL.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
BRINDISI.....	3542 550	J. Orman	..14th Dec.
ASSAM.....	3041 500	E. Ashdown	..28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ...R 500	Including	I Class ...R 620	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do.... 350	wines.
III do.... 150	With food.	III do.... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

S. S. SINGAPORE, to sail on or about the 15th Dec. 1883
S. S. RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Tuesday 1st Jan. 1884
S. S. MANILA, on Friday.....1st Feb. ,,
S. S. CHINA, on Saturday.....1st Mar. ,,

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R 95 Brighton Route R 80
,, ,, II do. do. ,, 70 do. ,, 55
From Naples, I do. do. ,, 145 do. ,, 120
,, ,, II do. do. ,, 105 do. ,, 85

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....1st class ,, 5 18 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIÂ CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA .....G. Ragusin.....		3,500 550	25th Dec. 1884.
ORION.....G. Mahorcich..		3,500 500	28th Jan.
TITANIA (new)....G. Marussig....		4,000 600	28th Feb.
PANDORA.....G. Sturli.....		3,500 550	29th Mar.
BERENICE.....P. Crillovich....		3,500 550	29th Apl.
MEDUSA.....G. Ragusin.....		3,500 550	29th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail.
TITANIA (new)....G. Marussig....		4,000 600	27th Dec. 1884.
PANDORA.....G. Sturli.....		3,500 550	28th Jan.
BERENICE.....P. Crillovich....		3,500 550	28th Feb.
MEDUSA.....G. Ragusin.....		3,500 550	28th Mar.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov 20, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons. H.P.	1884.
S. S. WISTOW HALL....	2,700 400	3rd January,
S. S. SPEKE HALL.....	2,700 400	To follow.
S. S. WERNETH HALL...	4,100 500	,,
S. S. MERTON HALL....	4,100 500	,,
S. S. RYDAL HALL.....	2,700 400	,,

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage, apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
23, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 6, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling as Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 18th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 3rd January, 1884,

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th December, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS. PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS. PUTTERS.
IRONS. SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL
GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND
GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.

"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it, have I met with a better Whisky."

BLENDED GLENLIVET.

"It is a very fine and wholesome Spirit and considering its age of very moderate price,"

"I congratulate you on the blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

Cash R. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

T. DREWET, M.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, invento of HODGART'S FIREBARS,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
ersal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
36, Apollo-street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity of the following materials, viz:—

About 1,030 tons of best BESSEMER STEEL AXLES and about 1500 tons of OLD IRON FISHPLATES.

The material is lying at Wari-bunder, and Locomotive Depot, Parel, where it can be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each, and the rate per ton weighed over at Wari-bunder.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the Purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The offers must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot before delivery, from time to time, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parell, 11th December, 1883.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY, which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Per 1 dozen case, cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

XMAS. AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

P. VUCCINO & CO., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, FORT,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE to the Public of Bombay, they have JUST RECEIVED from Europe, a large Assortment of ALBUMS, FANCY CABINETS, REVOLVING ALBUMS, large and small, "in Olivewood"; also some very elegant MORA STANDERS CHRYSTOLEUM GLASS of various sizes.

STUDIO open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

BOLTON & CO.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER JEWELLERY.	NOVELTIES IN WORK-BOXES.
NOVELTIES IN HAND-BAGS.	NOVELTIES IN WRITING-CASES.
NOVELTIES IN FANS.	NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
NOVELTIES IN DRESSING-CASES.	NOVELTIES IN PHOTOGRAPHIC FRAMES.
NOVELTIES IN ALBUMS.	NOVELTIES IN TOILET CASES.
NOVELTIES IN SCRAP-BOOKS.	NOVELTIES IN MECHANICAL TOYS.
NOVELTIES IN TABLE-ORNAMENTS.	

&c. &c.

BOLTON & CO.,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR ROBEY & CO., MACADAM BROS., &c., &c.,

EVERY class of IRON WORK designed and estimated for—
HEAVY and ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS turned out quickly.
ENGINES, PUMPS and MACHINERY kept in stock.
Full particulars will be found in Catalogue just issued which will be sent on application
Monthly Price List sent to all constituents.
All communications to be addressed to Head Office, Forbes-street.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., AGENTS.

THACKER AND CO., Ld. BOMBAY.

NEW PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

PICTURES.

OIL COLOUR PICTURES, in deep gold Alhambra frames. Size of pictures 23 by 19, size of frames 31 by 35 inches.

Rs. 100 each.

H. I. M. THE QUEEN. (bust)
H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES. ,,
H. R. H. PRINCESS OF WALES. ,,

A SERIES OF LANDSCAPE VIEWS in Oils, in deep ornamental gold frames. Size of pictures, 12 by 10, size of frames 19 by 17 inches.

Rs. 25 each.

Windsor Castle.
Grasmere 2 Views.
Iffley Mills, Thames.
Bonchurch Valley, Isle of Wight.
Steep Hill Cove. ,,
Betts-Y-Cold, North Wales.
Glengarriff Ireland.
Sugar Loaf Mountain ,,
Vale of Clara, Co. Wicklow.

COLOURED CARBON PRINTS, studies from life at the Zoological Gardens in gilt frames, size of pictures 17 by 14, size of frames 31 by 24.

Rs. 35 each.

Lion's Den. | The Tiger.

COLOURED CARBON PRINTS, studies from life, in gilt frames, size of pictures 14 by 10, size of frames 25 by 20. Rs. 26 each.

Lion's Head. | Lioness.
Lion. | Tiger.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

COLOURED PHOTOGRAPH of H. R. H. PRINCESS OF WALES (three quarters length, in deep ornamental gold frame). Size of photo 21 by 18, size of frame 28 by 24. Rs. 65.

COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS, full length, in Louis XIV ornamental gilt frames. Size 18 by 14. Rs. 45 each.

H. I. M. THE QUEEN.
H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.
H. R. H. PRINCESS OF WALES.
H. R. H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS under glass, to hang up. Size 12½ by 7. Rs. 11-8 each.

H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.
H. R. H. PRINCESS OF WALES.

Mrs. Langtry.	Violet Cameron.
Mary Anderson.	Connie Gilchrist.
Ellen Terry.	Maud Branscomb.

PANEL PHOTOGRAPHS, size 12½ by 7, coloured.

Rs. 10 each.

Mary Anderson.

Ditto uncoloured. Rs. 6-8 each.

Mary Anderson.	Evelyn Rayne.
Miss Vincent.	

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, Coloured.

Rs. 2-8 each. Rs. 27 per dozen.

H. I. M. THE QUEEN.
H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.
H. R. H. PRINCESS OF WALES.
Countess Dudley.

Mrs. Sassoon and Mrs. L. de Rothschild.

Hon. Mrs. Roche.	Mrs. Rivers.
Mrs. Brick.	Mrs. Maddick.
Evelyn Rayne	Connie Gilchrist.
Maud Branscomb.	Addie Grey.
Miss Palin.	Emily Graham.
Miss Fortescue.	

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, uncoloured.

Rs. 1-8 each. Rs. 15 per dozen.

H. R. H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Mary Anderson.	Kate Vaughan.
Kate Munroe.	Agnes, Linden.
Mrs. Langtry.	Madge Milton.
Mdme. Nilsson.	Evelyn Rayne.
Maud Branscomb.	Emily Graham.
Miss Houliston.	Clasy St. George.
Julia Gwynne.	Addie Grey.
Mabel Beaufort.	Bessie Bell.
Amy Williamson.	Miss Barratt.
Miss Vincent.	

Henry Irving.
Julia Gwynne in Iolanthe.
Leonora Braham ,,
Jessie Bond ,,
J. Grossmith ,,
D. Lely-Grossmith, and R. Barrington.
Ellen Terry, as Beatrice.
Do. in the Belles Stratagem.
Miss Houliston in School for Scandal.
Kate Munroe in the Merry Duchess.

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH STAGE.

Daubray.	Zager.	Berton.
Pierson.	Dupoix.	Fegline.
Germaine.	Beaumaine.	Mercier.
Marie.	Judic.	Laselles.
Scallier.	Frances.	

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

Minnie Palmer.	Lillian Lewis.
Louise Paulin.	Sarah Jewett.
Belle Archer.	

Lillian Russell as Prince Raphael.

OVAL PHOTOGRAPHS, under glass with gilt rim, to hang up. Size 11 by 9.

Rs. 3 each.

Maternal Love.	Morning's Kiss.
London Bridge.	Ludgate Hill.
Royal Exchange.	St. Paul's.
Tower of London.	Trafalgar Square.
Houses of Parliament.	Hampton Court.
Clewes on Thames.	
Regatta Island, Henley.	
Magna Charter Island, Thames.	
Thames from Streatly Hills.	
Windsor Castle.	Osborne House.
Ryde Pier.	Carisbrooke Castle.
Alum Bay.	Blackgang Chine.

Osborne House View of Corridor.
Cleveden, Oxford.
Magdalen College, Oxford.
Christchurch ,,
Ventnor, Isle of Wight.
Arched Rock, Fresh water.
Edinburgh Castle. | Goring Mills.

ALBERT MEMORIAL, views of the foot.

Europe Group.	African Group.
Asian ,,	America ,,

OVAL PHOTOGRAPHS, under glass with gilt rim, size 8 by 5 in. with ring to hang up.

Rs. 1-8 each, Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bust of Beaconsfield.
Peacock Æsthetic Picture.
Tandem.

COURSING SCENES.

In the Slips.	Slipped.
1st Turn. ,,	The Kill.

HUNTING SCENES.

Both of the Same Mind.	
Ready for Anything.	Breaking Cover.
The Run.	The Kill.

RACING SCENES.

Saddling.		Settling to Work.
1st Fence.	1st Mile.	4th Mile.

Springing up for the finish.

A SERIES OF SCOTCH VIEWS, coloured, oval, and under glass, with gilt rim, size 8 by 5.

Rs. 1-8 each. Rs. 15 per dozen.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA.
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.

Silver.			KEYLESS. Silver.		
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs.	80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs.	160
Half-hunting	,, 35 to ,,	85	Half-hunting	,, 60 to ,,	180
Crystal face	,, 40 to ,,	90	Crystal face	,, 60 to ,,	150
Gold.			Gold.		
Hunting	,, 65 to ,,	315	Hunting	,, 160 to ,,	375
Half-hunting	,, 85 to ,,	325	Half-hunting	,, 180 to ,,	400
Crystal face	,, 70 to ,,	320	Crystal face	,, 200 to ,,	375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSAGENTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, Patent Medicines, Wines, Spirits, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Chemical and Scientific Apparatus, Fancy Articles, etc., etc., etc.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS:
MEADOW-STREET AND HUMMUM-STREET, FORT,
AND
OPPOSITE JUMAH MUSJID.
POONA ESTABLISHMENT:
EAST-STREET.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron framed casting in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of the instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Genuine firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bent end like some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 5 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft. 3 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete iron frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check, repeater action, finest ivory fronted keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4ft. 2 in. Rs. 1,300.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos, not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned, Repaired or taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES

With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

HOUSE TO BE LET.

TO [illegible] January next, an [illegible]LOW at Malabar Hill, consisting [illegible], two bed and bath rooms. Rent [illegible] particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

From 1st January next, a very [illegible]-FLOOR in Hornby Row, Fort, consisting [illegible] dining, three bed and bath rooms. [illegible] to the westerly sea breeze and commanding a charming view of Malabar Hill and the [illegible] laid on. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICES.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 30 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000), has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.
City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY,

WILL BE SHORTLY OPENED.

THE large and commodious building formerly known as the High Court, has been secured by the undersigned for the above Hotel. Each bed-room has a SEPARATE BATH-ROOM, and there will be ninety large and well ventilated bed-rooms. It is most centrally situated, close to the Bunders, Railway stations, Public and Mercantile offices, Banks, &c., and commands a magnificent view of the harbour. A well kept garden in rear of the Hotel is open to visitors.

JEEVANJEE AND CO.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RATIONS, CLOTHING, BEDDING, COOKING UTENSILS, MEDICINES, COCOANUT-OIL, &c., for the inmates of the DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION for one year, from 1st January 1884, will be received by the undersigned up to 15th December 1883. No Tender will be received after that date.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the [illegible] agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be supplied and the conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his house, No. 109, Kalbadevi Road, between 7 and 9 a. m. every day.

4. Tenders should be submitted in the form, which will be supplied by the undersigned on application on payment of a fee of one Rupee. Tenders in other forms will not be attended to.

5. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.

NARAYEN PANDURANG, Secretary.
D. S. I and R. Institution.
Bombay, 30th Nov. 1883.

NOTICE.

OFFERS in writing will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m., gun-fire, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1883, for the PURCHASE of the steam vessel "TRUSTY" now lying in Bombay harbour.

The dimensions of the vessel are as follows:—

	Ft. Ins.
Length	96 6
Bre

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ..... FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
MANAGER ..... DENBIGH NEWTON.
LEADER OF ORCHESTRA ... C. BRIGGS.

TO-NIGHT!!
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE
"AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES"
At the above THEATRE.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW SONGS,
DANCES,
&c., &c., &c.
SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE.
"PUT UP YOUR THUMB."
Reserve seats can be obtained at Messrs.
SOUNDY & Co.
USUAL PRICES.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF A NEW VERSION OF
"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,"
IN FOUR ACTS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been ARRANGED:—S.S. CLAN DRUMMOND, 3,000 tons, 100 A. 1, Commander Beer, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 15th instant; s. s. CLAN GRANT, 3,600 tons, 100 A 1, Commander Campbell, WILL SAIL for LONDON on or about the 26th inst.

Passage money..... Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th December, 1883.

FOR SALE.

A THREE motion Sander's patent BEER ENGINE, half a pint at a stroke, with 90 feet lead piping, unions and tapping cocks, the whole in fair order. Price Rs. 180.

Apply to PRESIDENT, Canteen Committee, 1st Batn. York and Lancaster Regt.—ADEN.

The above machine was purchased in September, 1879, for Rs. 260.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider and report what amendments in the Municipal Acts may, in the opinion of the Corporation, be desirable in connection with the new Local Self-Government scheme.

By order of the Chairman,
SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and
Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 12th Dec., 1883.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING a new LABORATORY for the Elphinstone College.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 13th December, 1883.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 9th September, 1883, of Re. 1 per share has been declared, and made payable on and after the 15th December, 1883; to shareholders whose names are on the Company's register on the 1st December, 1883.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for Dividend, and those residing in the Mofussil are desired to send their share certificates to some constituted Agent in Bombay to collect their Dividend for them.

By order,
BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, IT WAS RESOLVED that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 200 (two hundred) per share BE MADE PAYABLE on or before the 5th January, 1884, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Hornby-row, and that interest at nine per cent. per annum be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid at the date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

No. 2, Hornby-row, Bombay, 12th December, 1883.

INVALID'S PORT.

A CALCUTTA PHYSICIAN has been kind enough to suggest our shipping an additional quality Wine to that which already finds so much favour in the profession for its delicacy, softness and freedom from all nauseousness, and on the ground that there are many Indian Invalids who require a richer, fuller, and more active blood-making Wine.

Having therefore to offer two distinct qualities of pure Wine, we ask our friends to state when ordering from us the particular Wine needed.

The price for either Wine is Rs. 27-8-0 per 1 dozen case.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

RECEIVED per s.s. MOUNT LEBANON, a bran new handsome circular-fronted double-seated BROUGHAM, expressly built for this climate, by E. Hills and Sons, of London.

Do. do. VICTORIA with removeable driving box.

One English-built LANDAU, canoe-shape, received per s. s. Ethiopia.

An English-built LANDAU, by Peter and Sons, in very good order.

One DOG-CART with removeable hood, in very good order.

Fresh stock of best Mocca COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

Two miniature circular-fronted BROUGHAMS, very light, suitable for one or pair of horses.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ALBAN WHISKY,

(Bottled in England,)

IS agreeable, soft, and of full flavour, never imported before in India, selected by a well-known Wine Merchant House of London.

Per dozen, R 24.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KIRBY'S
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH PILLS

ARE used with remarkable success in the treatment of Amenorrhœa. These Pills have the merit of holding the Permanganate of Potash in a pure and unoxidised state, are readily soluble and perfectly tasteless.

Dr. Bartholomew has seen marked advantage from its use in Dyspepsia and Flatulence attendant on obesity, and believes it serviceable as a remedy for an abnormal and excessive deposition of fat. He thinks it is indicated as an internal remedy in the septic, morbid states, and is certainly beneficial whatever view may be entertained of its *modus operandi*.

One and two grains. Per bottle, Rs. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW CROP.
SID-BAREE ESTATE.
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
Sold in original packets.

Mixed Tea, ½ lb. packet		Ans. 7
Do. 1 lb.	do.	Ans. 13
Pekoe Mixture, ½ lb. packet		Ans. 10
Do. do. 1 lb.	do.	Re. 1-2
Orange Pekoe, ½ lb.	do.	Ans. 14
Do. do. 1 lb.	do.	Re. 1-8

THE above TEAS are unadulterated, of excellent quality, and of agreeable aroma and taste, appreciated by all who use them. A Trial Order solicited by

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

...ED the following CABINET ...IGHTE MOUNTS:—

	Rs. a.
...y 1st per dozen...	3 0
...	2 8
...	1 8
...	0 12
...	0 8
...	0 4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARRANTED
18-CARAT GOLD
ALBERT CHAINS.
MOST BEAUTIFUL PATERN.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY,
A few paces from the *Times of India* buildings.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay hereby invites TENDERS for WORKS in BRANCH PIPE SEWERS, CAST IRON DOWNPIPES and FITTINGS, CAST IRON and ZINC VENTILATING SHAFTS, &c., &c., in the district of the first portion of the Sewerage scheme.

2. The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 10 per copy, printed copies of the conditions of contract, comprising—

1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Bills of Quantities.
4. Schedule of Rates.
5. Form of Tender.

3. No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 in cash not to bear interest or the equivalent of Rupees Two thousand in Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed, addressed to E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Commissioner not later than noon on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1884.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Sewerage Department, Bombay, 13th December, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSICAL BOXES! MUSICAL BOXES!
Just received a select consignment playing all sacred tunes (Sankey's). Also some plush ALBUMS and MARBLE ORNAMENTS well adapted for Xmas gifts.
H. A. GEYER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.
—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Parshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the AFGHAN WAR MEMORIALS in the Colaba Church can be obtained from BOURNE and SHEPHERD.

OUR TEAS ARE WARRANTED to be pure and unadulterated, and our prices very moderate.—MORTON, MAJU & CO., 22, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

'XMAS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.—Diamond Rings, Gold and Silver Watch-guards, Plush Bags, Dressing Cases, Companions, &c., &c.—RICHARD & CO., Ld., Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

FOR SALE, a handsome light BUGGY, English-built. Apply "M. S.," care of this paper.

MRS. PRYER has a choice stock of Ladies' and Children's Millinery, Mittens, Gloves, Feathers, Flowers, Fans, &c. Meadow-street.

TO BE LET, from 15th of December, First and Second FLOORS of the Waverley Hotel, Rampart-row.—For further particulars, apply at the Hotel.

TRICYCLE, FOR SALE, in good condition. Height 50 inch. Price Rs. 150. Price in England, when new, £12. For particulars, apply to C. K., care of this paper.

INDIAN CASHMERE and Nun's cloth in the most fashionable colours. Elegant silk costumes made to order.—Mrs. LAKE, Milliner and Dressmaker, Fort.

BEAD and CHENILLE LACE. Apricot Swiss lace. Lace pocket handkerchiefs. Lace sets and collars in great variety.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED yours of the 7th. All right, my darling. I could not get what I wanted at the jewellery. The shops were all closed. All well. No news.—Yours ever, CONSTANT.

FOR SALE, a well-matched quiet pair of chestnut PONIES; about 13-2 and 6 years old. Rs. 300. Also a S.P. double Tarrit Tent, with flies. Length 12 feet, dimensions 21 feet square. Rs. 275. Apply to A. C., Post Office, Sholapur.

SUPERIOR LAGER BEER.—Qrts, Rs. 5-8. Pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SURGEON MORETON, late P. and O. Service, India, can be consulted at the Suez Hotel daily.—Suez, Egypt, 13th November.

HATS.—JUST RECEIVED, new shape Sun Hats and Helmets by the best makers. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

JUST RECEIVED Ladies' and Gent's Single and Double TERAI HATS, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each. Y. A. LACKA and Co., Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED Japanese Satin Embroidered Hanging Screens; Muslin Screens with Birds and Flowers and other Curiosities. P. C. KHARAS, 30, Apollo-street

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 23 per case of 8 doz. pints. Retail Agent, Curseji Jeewaji Mhow, 40, Meadow-st.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WEDDING and Birth-day presents. An inspection is invited of the magnificent stock of Silver and Electro-plated goods in new designs.—Fernandes and Co., Chemists.

A RT POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs Scarfs, Necktie, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Felt Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-st.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!
A fine lot of Australian HORSES just arrived a SCOTT & Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, for Sale on Commission

CARRIAGES of all descriptions built to order under European Supervision; estimates and drawings on application. Repairs of Carriages promptly executed, and with superior finish.—DEVARENNES & Co., Gowalia Tank-road.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, ICED CREAMS
Caramel Nougats, Crocquettes, Vanilla Cream Tablets, Jordan and Valencia Pralines at PEARSE'S.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at the offices of the Chamber, to receive the report of the outgoing Committee, and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, December 11, 1883. Secretary.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.
BILLIARDS!!!
The Billiard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.
BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.
Refreshments ready at all hours.
WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.
WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.
The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.
EDMUND FUCHS,
Manager

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF
...S OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
...H.
...BAY GAZETTE

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £6,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£190,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE—

STRACHAN'S FINO No. 1 Xeres Sherry,	Rs. 24 per dz. q.
HUNTS' PORT WINE, No. 1 Quality	" 24 " "
Ditto No. 2 Quality	" 15 " "
ROUSSEL'S BRANDY " No. 1 Quality	" 30 " "
Apply to	
	BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

FINE WINES AT REDUCED PRICES.
TO CLOSE THE SHIPMENT.

Deidsheimer	Rs. 17	reduced to Rs.	13 per doz. quarts.
Liebfraumilch	22	"	15 " "
Rudesheimer	22	"	17 " "
Rudesheimer	28-32	"	20 " "
Marcobrunner	30	"	22 " "
Sparkling Hock	30	"	15 " "
Sparkling Moselle	30	"	15 " "
Claret, Glod du Chasgrenon	17	"	12 " "
Scotch Whisky, "Clan Blend"	17	"	" "

Samples can be had on application to the Godown-keeper
C. MACDONALD & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R. & E.	Rs. 24 0	...
Gutbrunt, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	" 33 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole		60 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra		" 44 0

MOSELLE.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephhöefer (still)	Rs. 24 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Niersteinner		" 21 0
Leibfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" 26 0	" 29 0
Marcobrunner		" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Moselblumchen	16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" ..	" 19 0
Hochheimer		" 23 0
Traueneberger	" 20 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" 23 0	" 26 0
Marcobrunner Rosenberg	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" ...
Josephhöefer	" 29 0	" 32 0
Deidesheimer-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 36 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johannisberger	" 33 0	" 36 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNNEN & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 22 0	" 25 0

ITALIAN WINES.

From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.

Barbera	Rs. 16 0	...
Vin Girgiolino Secco	" 16 0	...
Barolo	" 18 0	...
Nebbiolo	" 18 0	...
Monforte Wine	" 20 0	...
Vin Pinot Bianco	" 22 0	...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Leo	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	" 15 0	...
Cruzde Barreyre	" 18 0	...
Chateau Bogenial	" 24 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNNER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" ...	" 28 0

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	...
St. Julien	" 18 0	...

BURGANDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 22 0	...
Chambertin	" 28 0	...

BRANDY

F. Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Pale Champagne, Red Bars		...
M. & Spann	" 25 0	...
Adr. Meenard & Co.'s " Cognac	" 26 0	...
Chas. Lecutre's finest Cognac		...
Very Old	" 34 0	...
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A.L. Bolteau & Co.	" 0	...
Do. Gold labels, blue Capsules		...
A. L. Bolteau & Co.	" 0 0	...

WHISKEY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22	...
Broadalbane Highland Whiskey	" 22	...
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	" 23 0	...
Thistle Blend Whiskey	" 22 0	...
Do. do.	" 23 0	...

BEER.

		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	" ...	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Romford Bitter Ale	" 6 0	" ...
Flowar & Sons' Ale	" 4 8	" 4 0
		" 3 0

		Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth	Rs. 18 0	...
Do. do. (Superior)	" 20 0	...
Res' Italian Oil, very large bottles	" 14 0	...
Do. do. small do. Flutes	" 8 0	...
	Bottles.	
Condensed Milk ..... per doz.	Rs. 5 8	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.	Nett Cash.
Swedish Butter ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 1	
Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 3	
Hams, Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs. ..... per lb.	0 10	
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins) ... per tin.	2 8	
Do. do. small	1 8	
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) tin	0 13	
Do. do. do.	1 5	
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	1 5	
Do. do.	0 12	
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	1 5	
Do. do.	0 12	
Sellery (Celery)	0 10	
Do. do.	0 14	
Do. do.	0 9	
Zungenpain (Tongue Pate)	1 6	
Kalbfleishpain (Veal Pate)	1 6	

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c., (tinned provisions excepted,) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 10th November, 1883.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
" Travellers' Guide
The Indian ...mbay,
Maclean's Guide to D...
for all other publications issu... from this office.

Application at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation.
Students' Literary Socy., Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's band, Bandstand, 8-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Scindia (s), from London; Bhowmuggur (s), Bhowmuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Oriental (s), for Persian Gulf; Ethiopia (s), London, &c.; Bhundara (s), Calcutta, &c.; Ancrley (s), China, &c.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 8-45:—

Quadrille	Das Pensionat		Kaulich.
Overture	King Stephan		Beethoven.
Polka	Flattergeist		Faust.
Cavatina	Lucia di Lammermoor		Donizetti.
Valse	Mon Reve		Waldteufel.
Galop	The Hermit's Bells		Maillardt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Scindia left the dock on Tuesday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 8th December shows an increase of Rs. 51,011 as compared with the returns for the corresponding week of last year.

CHRISTMAS TREAT AT THE WIDOWS' HOME.—The Hony. Secy. of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home begs to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 61, collected from residents in Colaba by the Chaplain, for the Christmas treat and presents fund.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At a sitting of the court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Scott, Nursey Kessowjee, of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., appeared in person and applied for leave to amend his schedule. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

THEFT AT THE MARINE-LINES.—Arjani Rebanji, the wife of a jemadar in the Marine Battalion, reported to the police on Tuesday last the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 114, from a box in her bungalow during her absence.

A RABID DOG AT LARGE.—On Tuesday last a stray dog, which was apparently rabid, bit a goat belonging to one Balkrishna at Chinchpogly. The goat died about five hours afterwards. The same dog also bit a man named Rama Papoo, aged 35 years, on the leg and hand. Rama was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The dog is still at large.

FIRE AT UPPER MAHIM.—On Tuesday afternoon last a fire broke out in a jowlee hut occupied by a woman named Fatma at Upper Mahim. The flames spread rapidly and communicated themselves to a tent and to a small tile-roofed house occupied by one Dadomea. The Mahim manual fire-engine extinguished the fire, which is said to have originated through the ignition of a quantity of rubbish which was kept near the fireplace. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,050.

FIRE AT FUNNESWADY.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two-storeyed house at Funneswady. On the alarm being raised the steam fire-engines from Pydownee and Byculla hastened to the spot, and at once commenced playing upon the burning building. The fire spread rapidly, notwithstanding that every effort was made to arrest its progress. Eventually a large number of European police officers, &c., succeeded in extinguishing it. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. The damage is roughly estimated at from three to four thousand rupees.

CHEATING.—Petamber Gunput and Gunput Narayen, two noted characters, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges—one of cheating one Esau Antoo in respect of a gold earring and two copper vessels, of the collective value of Rs. 5, and the other of having in their possession a gold and a silver ornament, of the collective value of Rs. 14, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to two years and three months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to one year and nine months' similar imprisonment.

THE ARREST OF CURSETJEE BAPOOJEE JUSSAWALLA.—On the 26th July last a warrant was issued by Mr. C. P. Cooper for the arrest of Cursetjee Bapoojee Jussawalla, a clerk in the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, upon two informations laid against him by Mr. Bahanaj, the Deputy Executive Engineer, charging him with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 15,000 belonging to the Municipality. When the accused was made aware by his suspension from duty that his frauds had been discovered, he immediately absconded. The police tried their utmost to find out his whereabouts, but for a long time their efforts bore no fruit. About a week ago, however, Sir Frank Souter, on receipt of certain information from Dinapore, sent Rahiman, a detective officer to Dinapore to arrest the defaulter; and on the 9th instant the Commissioner received intelligence that Cursetjee had been captured. It now appears that on leaving Bombay Cursetjee went to Dinapore, where he opened a shop for the sale of sundry articles of merchandise. At the time of his arrest, the detective officer found in his possession two money decrees which he had obtained against two European residents of Dinapore, who had obtained goods from his shop to the value of about Rs. 600.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of this society was held in the University Hall on Friday last. There were present:—Dr. Carter, president, in the chair; members: Drs. Codrington, Dymock, Maconochie, Gray, S. Arjun, Dadachanji, H. Simpson Sorabji, Dr. R. N. Khory, Kirtikar, Phillip C. De Souza, C. Hormusjee, H.D. Pesikaka, T. Bhicajee and Lucas, with Hatch and Manser, Joint Honorary Secretaries. Dr. Balfour, visitor, was also present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. A. Atmaram, M. B., London, and Mr. B. Krishna Bhatwadaker were balloted for and elected members of the society. The Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India, part IV., was presented to the society by Surgeon-Major Dymock. Notes on a case of Intussusception were then read by Surgeon Lucas, and a paper on the value of Kairin by Surgeon Kirtikar. In the discussion which followed, Drs. Carter, S. Arjun, and De Souza took part. The meeting then terminated.

THE LATE TRIPLE MURDER AT POONA.—We are glad to hear that Mr. Nanajee Konher, Chief Constable of the Haveli Taluka, has arrested a few ramoosees in connection with the late triple murder in Gossvipura. The City Police have also a clue to the offender, and on a search made some clothes, stained with blood, and a hatchet were found. One or two Gosawie friends of the [illegible] are supposed to be implicated in the murder. They are at present absent from this place, and the police are in search for them. It appears that the murderers met at the house of an unfortunate, whither they repaired after committing this diabolical deed. We hope to furnish our readers with further particulars as they come to light. The police deserve great credit for tracing out of the perpetrators of this dreadful affair, committed in the heart of the City. —*Deccan Herald.*

APPEALS AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENTS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the appeal of Monmohundas Davidas against the Municipal assessment of a piece of ground in Balajee-street. His worship read sections 71, 79, and 83 of the Municipal Act, and said he had come to the conclusion, as Mr. Crawford had argued, that the appeal was premature. The appeal was made on the 15th October last, but the Municipal Commissioner had settled no assessment until the 22nd of the same month. This being the case, the appeal was premature, and would be dismissed.

The appeal of Dawoodbhoy Ebrahim, in respect of the assessment of the property known as Dawoodi Baug, was next called on for hearing.

Mr. C. Tyabjee, of the firm of Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Crawford represented the Municipality. Mr. Crawford said that he thought this matter would very much depend on his worship's decision in the Manockjee Sett's Wadi case, as the whole thing turned upon the term "charity," and the definition which his worship might give to it. Mr. Tyabjee, however, said the case was totally different from the Manockjee Sett's Wadi case, which came altogether within the limits of the English law, whereas the present case came under the Mahomedan law, and depended on the signification attached to the word "charity" in that law. The Baug, he said, had been left by its donor for charitable purposes exclusively, as might be seen from the tablet placed there, which bore an Arabic inscription dedicating it, as was the usual Mahomedan custom in such instances, to the Almighty. There were several compartments in the Baug. These compartments were used for the accommodation of the keeper, and the pilgrims on their way to Mecca. One of the compartments was reserved for the accommodation of the upper class of the Mahomedan community in cases where religious ceremonies and feasts were held. Mr. Tyabjee then proceeded to call evidence to substantiate his argument in the case.

Here Mr. Crawford said he thought it was proper to mention that the deposit of Rs. 60 had not been paid, and, unless that were done, it would prove a bar to his worship proceeding with the case further. The money was then paid into court by Mr. Cumroodeen, and the hearing of the case was proceeded with.

Mr. Dawood Ebrahim, the son of the donor, Ebrahim Abdool Karim, was called and examined. His evidence corroborated the statement made by counsel in opening the case.

Mr. Crawford then addressed the court, saying that this and the case of Manockjee Sett's Wadi bore a striking resemblance to each other, and added that there was no doubt that the Muzaffar Khana was a public charity, but that it had not been used exclusively for such a purpose.

Mr. Tyabjee then addressed the court.

His worship took time to consider his judgment.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered offices, 4, Elphinstone-circle, Mr. A. C. Bryce presiding. The chairman read the directors' report, which, contrary to the general practice of joint-stock companies, was withheld from the reporters of the press. A Gujaratee version of the accounts was read. Several resolutions were then carried unanimously. The directors' report, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, was adopted; and the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 375 per share of the original issue and Rs. 75 per share of the second issue was sanctioned. Messrs. Motiram Bhaghoobhoy and Andrew Hay, who retired, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Thomas Lidbetter and Eurjorjee Muncherjee Wadia were elected auditors, their remuneration to be Rs. 250 each. Thanks were voted to the directors, managers, and agents for the good management of the affairs of the Corporation, and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair. The chairman, in acknowledging thanks, said he was very glad they had been able to do so well for the shareholders, and intimated that the dividend would be payable on and after the 21st inst.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday, the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following report of the directors for the year ended 30th June last was read.

In submitting their first report of the operations of the company, the directors beg to inform the shareholders that it has been considered advisable to close the accounts to the 30th June in each year, and consequently the present report extends over a period of some ten months only. In perusing the accounts it is desirable for the shareholders to bear in mind that this is the first year of the incorporation of the Bombay Telephone Company, and it has been ascertained by experience throughout the world that during the first two years' existence of a Telephone Company, when construction is being carried on, the proportion of expenditure is much heavier, during this period, than it is afterwards. In this country, too, where the cost of European labour is exceedingly high, and where in an enterprise of this kind the necessity for European supervision is paramount, this must be very noticeable. The directors observe with regret that the working account to the 30th June shows a loss of Rs. 1,159-5-0, which is accounted for to a great extent by the larger proportion of the subscriptions falling due in the earlier months of the year, say from March to May, the revenue account having been credited with only a proportionate amount of the subscri

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SIXTIC

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Brindisi, Captain J. Reeves, arrived in Bombay harbour at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the European mails of the 23rd ult. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. W. B. Reid.
Mr. Hindson.
Major and Mrs. Engledue and infant.
Dr. and Mrs. Mesnerieffe.
Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benn and 3 infants.
Mr. H. Wood.
Col. and Mrs. Freeman.
Miss Dacres.
Surgn.-Major F. Jones.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker, child, and infant.
Mr. E. Eggleston.
Mr. F. Strachey-en Campbell.
Rev. Hugh R. Scott.
Mr. J. Steel.
Mr. and Miss Berkeley.
Mr. and Mrs. Jumber.
Dr. Geo. S. Ranking.
Miss Innes.
Mrs. Lees.
Mr. R. M. Stockley.
Miss Masson.
Mrs. Hannant, child, & inft.
Mr. R. Mosley.
Miss J. Reid.
Mr. J. J. Green.
Mr. W. Parr.
Mrs. and Miss Bulman and child.
Mrs. Stevens.
Mr. Chaske.
Mr. M. F. Lavelle.
Mr. Crosadale.
Miss Kate Gordon.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Carvalho and child.
Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Campos.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Bollons.
Mr. and Mrs. Fisher.
Dr. and Mrs. Andrews.
Mr. Leidesdale.
Mr. S. C. Scott.
Mr. F. P. L. White.
Mr. Prosper Lamal.
Madame Laureson.
Mr. H. Carnac Brown.
Miss Dewar.
Miss Pechey.

FROM BRINDISI.

Hon. J. F. Norris.
Deputy Surgn.-Genl. Campbell Fraser.
Mr. and Mrs. Whymper.
Mr. Kilpatrick.
Mr. R. F. Dunn.
Mr. C. J. Cole.
Mr. L. Rhinehart.
Mr. J. R. Gabbett.
Mr. A. Santor Maria.
Mr. J. E. Gorst, M.P.
Mr. Le Roy.
Col. Money.
Mr. Goad.
Mr. Lindsay Daniell.
Mr. H. Scott.
Mr. Mathes.
Lord Gower.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. Harwood.
Two Misses Harwood.
Capt. M. de V. Lysley.
Mr. Prescott.
Mr. Badaha.

FROM ADEN.

Bult Cmd. T. Howard and Depy. Surg. Genl. Bruce, wife.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7TH TO 23RD NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Princess Irene of Hesse, left Balmoral on Tuesday afternoon and arrived at Windsor on the following morning.

The Prince of Wales concluded his visit to Lord Fife in Banffshire on Saturday and returned to Marlborough House.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, all the Ministers except Earl Spencer being present. Councils were also held on Tuesday and yesterday.

Mr. Forster, M.P., presided on Friday last at a meeting of the Metropolitan Liberal Councils assembled to consider the programme of legislation for next session. Mr. Forster intimated his opinion that a Municipal Reform Bill and a Franchise Extension Bill would be introduced immediately on the opening of Parliament, and that a Redistribution Bill must stand over until the next session.

Mr. Biggar, M.P. for West Somerset, has resigned his seat on account of ill-health. Lord Kilcoursie will be the Liberal candidate and Mr. C. J. Elton the Conservative.

The polling at York yesterday resulted in the success of the Conservative candidate, Sir F. G. Milner, by a majority of 21 over Mr. Lockwood, Q.C.

In the contest for the Lord Rectorship of St. Andrew's University yesterday Mr. Russell Lowell, the United States Minister, received 100 votes, and Mr. Gibson, M.P., 82.

Mr. McMahon, the Parnellite candidate, was elected M.P. for Limerick on Friday last by a majority of 499 over Mr. Spaight, the Conservative candidate.

Speaking at a dinner at the Liverpool Reform Club on Friday last, M. de Lesseps declared that there would be no difficulty in effecting an understanding with British shipowners and merchants, and that a second canal, parallel to the existing one, would be an adequate remedy for the evils now complained of. M. de Lesseps on Saturday addressed a meeting at Manchester, and explained his views for increasing the accommodation of the Suez Canal. Subsequently he attended a meeting of subscribers to the Manchester Ship Canal, and has since been for several days in New-castle.

It is now positively stated that Dean Oakley, of Carlisle, has accepted the Deanery of Manchester.

Sir William Siemens, the well-known engineer, and author of many valuable inventions, died on Monday, aged 60.

Lord Overstone, formerly known as Mr. Jones Loyd, head of the eminent banking firm in London, died on Saturday, aged 87.

Mr. J. C. Cobbold, M.P. for Ipswich, died on Wednesday.

The coal miners of South and West Yorkshire have resolved to strike work next week, the coal owners having refused an increase of wages, alleging that for several years past their profits have been very small, and in some cases *nil*.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., addressing a meeting of Irishmen at Bermondsey on Monday, stated the policy of the Irish National League to be the destruction of landlordism and the establishment of a National Legislature.

Mr. R. Giffen, of the Board of Trade, on Tuesday delivered an address at the Royal School of Mines, on "The progress of the working classes in the last half century," which he showed to have been very great.

Canon Farrar preached on Monday in Westminster Abbey at the anniversary festival of the Church of England Temperance Society.

At a public breakfast on Tuesday of members of the Church of England Temperance Society, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, speeches were delivered by the Bishops of Rochester and Carlisle, Mr. S. Howard, M.P., Dr. Norman Keer, and others.

A meeting was held on Wednesday in Exeter-hall, under the presidency of Canon Ellison, at which the increase of intemperance among women was discussed, and a resolution calling for the abolition of grocer's licences for the sale of wines and spirits was passed.

The Rev. Henry Wace, Preacher of Lincoln's-inn, has been appointed principal of King's College, London.

Mr. J. J. Hooper has been appointed Judge of the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire County Courts, in place of Mr. Barrow, resigned.

A violent storm burst on Saturday over various parts of England. At Portsmouth much damage was done by the force of the wind.

Peter Bray, a collier, who had been convicted of the murder of a fellow workman, was executed on Monday in Durham Gaol.

Hugh Montgomery, of the 9th Lanark Volunteers, was sentenced at Edinburgh on Tuesday to nine months' imprisonment for forgery of scores in shooting competitions in order to carry off prizes.

Mr. Bence Jones, while shooting over his estate at Conakilty, dropped his gun, which exploded, and the contents of both barrels lodged in his ankle. He died on Tuesday after undergoing amputation.

The second trial in Dublin of Joseph Pool for the murder of John Kenney in July of last year concluded on Tuesday with a verdict of guilty, and sentence of death was pronounced.

OBITUARY.—H. Armstrong, late Ben. C.S. ; Capt. J. G. Millar, Bombay Ret. ; Baron Overstone ; Sir W. Siemens, F.R.S. ; Sir W. B. Smith, Bart. ; Com. L. N. Maxwell, R.N., Consul at Suakim ; Comte F. de Lagrange ; T. C. Cobbold, C.B., M.P. ; Jas. Stewart, C.E. ; Dowager Lady Herries ; Dowager Lady Mary Roe.

M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR, having resigned the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs in Paris, is succeeded in that post by M. Jules Ferry, and M. de Freycinet becomes Minister of Public Instruction.

The reinforcements sent from France have arrived in Tongking.

Intelligence has been received at Cairo that Captain Moncrieff, the British Consul at Suakim, has been killed in the Soudan, near Tokkar, and that the detachment of Egyptian soldiers who accompanied him were cut to pieces, only a few men escaping. Later intelligence states that the Egyptian force under Hicks Pasha, after three days fighting, has been routed and almost annihilated.

The Crown Prince of Germany, who left Genoa on Monday afternoon, arrived at Valencia yesterday, and was received with great honour.

The Session of the Prussian Parliament was opened on Tuesday at Berlin. The Royal speech read on the occasion referred chiefly to the financial position of the country, which it described was improving, and stated the State administration of the railways had produced a sensible increase of revenue.

The Vienna police have discovered a secret printing office, at which Socialist and treasonable pamphlets were printed and afterwards scattered about the public streets.

The Emperor of Russia went to St. Petersburg on Tuesday and attended a parade of the Moscow Life Guards, afterwards returning to Gatschina.

Several leaders of the recent insurrection in Servia have been executed, but King Milan has commuted the extreme penalty in many cases.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has signed a decree retaining the Russian officers in his army, and the difference between himself and the Russian Government is now believed to be settled.

Very heavy gales have lately prevailed on the North American coasts, and many shipwrecks are reported. Strikes have occurred of iron miners in Michigan and of printers in New York.

The Bechuana chief Mankoroane has requested the Administrator of Cape Colony to induce Great Britain to take over his country, or to appoint a British Resident with an adequate police force.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not injured. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. C. L. Tupper, B.C.S.
Mr. F. Giles, B.C.S.
Mr. H. Carson, B.U.C.S.
Mr. W. A. Symons B.U.C.S.
Mr. B. H. Young, M.U.C.S.
Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, R. Eng.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. F. T. Ricards, B.U.C.S., 1 week.
Major W. D. Inglis, B. Inf., 3 mo.
Lieut. E. W. F. Martin, B. S. C., 6 mo.
Surgn-Major W. A. C. Roe, B., 31 days.
Con. W. Howes, B., 3 mo.
Con. A. Anderson, B., 3 mo.
Mr. R. Davidson, M.C.S., 6 weeks.
Col. F. J. T. Ross, Bo. S.C., 3 mo.
Col. C. S. Sturt, B. Inf., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. F. J. Johnstone, B.U.C.S.
Major Fendall Currie, B. Cav.
Major A. N. Sandilands, B. S. C.
Capt. H. M. Briscoe, B.S.C.
Surgn. Joshua Duke, B.
Mr. R. Davidson, M.C.S.
Mr. R. W. Barlow, Bo. S.C.
Mr. J. B. Richey, Bo. C.S.
Dy. Surgn.-Gen. D. A. C. Fraser, Bo.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Chalmers, Bengal Unattached List, has been permitted to retire.

THE ILBERT BILL IN ENGLAND.

MR. ATKINS AND LORD KIMBERLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
142, Buckingham Palace Road, S. W., London,
November 23, 1883.

SIR,—On the 20th inst. I received the following communication from the India Office :—

India Office, S. W., November 19, 1883.

SIR,—I am desired by Lord Kimberley to say that he would be glad to see you at this office on Wednesday next, the 21st inst., at 4-30 p.m., if you could call at that time.—I am, your obedient servant,

MR. ATKINS. (Signed) ARMINE WODEHOUSE.

To which I sent the following reply the next morning :—

142, Buckingham Palace Road, S. W., Nov. 21, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 19th inst. to hand yesterday, conveying the commands of Lord Kimberley, and in reply thereto, beg to state that I will wait upon his lordship, as desired, at 4-30 p.m. to-day.—I am, your obedient servant,

A. WODEHOUSE, Esq. F. T. ATKINS.

I accordingly waited on his lordship at the time appointed, and had the honour of an interview with him which lasted about an hour, during which time I made him acquainted with the views of Anglo-Indians in India, and the working classes especially held regarding the Bill, and also made known to him the disabilities under which they laboured.

I suggested to his lordship the advisability of inserting a clause in the Ilbert Bill which would permit of a British-born subject brought before any native judge or magistrate claiming the right of trial by a magistrate or judge who was also a British-born subject, and that such right should be allowed if claimed at the opening of the trial, when the defendant should be cautioned as to claiming the privilege. His lordship said no such modification could be made as it would be altering the principle of the Bill, and further added, that a great many newspapers did not seem to fully understand the extent or nature of the modifications that had been made. It was not only intended that native judges and magistrates belonging to the covenanted Civil Service should exercise the jurisdiction, but that also those natives who had been appointed, under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, to the offices of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, would exercise jurisdiction, and that Lord Northbrook's statements made at Bristol were expressed in the views andopinions held by the Government on the subject of the Bill. I told him that the conditions of the Bill, as modified, would be very distasteful to Anglo-Indians, because it would render the position of those who resided in the mofussil more insecure. His lordship said that it was considered natives had exercised civil jurisdiction satisfactorily, to which I replied that I was aware Lord Northbrook had said so, but the statements were not borne out by facts which were against it. "Well," said his lordship, "we think they will give satisfaction, and be believe this agitation will soon die out and be forgotten in a year or two." I assured him that he was mistaken ; the opposition was not confined to Europeans, but was much stronger if the Bill became law in its present form. "Then what do the Anglo-Indians mean to do ?" he asked. Agitate until it is withdrawn," I replied. "If we can do nothing but interfered to withdraw it, what will they do when they understand that ?" "I believe they will resist the operation of the law." "But that means disloyalty, rebellion," on which I told him that if the Bill became law in its present form, Anglo-Indians must suffer one way or the other. If they were passive they would be sure to suffer injustice at the hands of hostile natives, who were even now gloating over the prospect of the power the Bill would give them, and had not hesitated to tell Europeans and Anglo-Indians of the course they would pursue to crush them when it became law, and knowing this they would take that course which was natural to an English gentleman, namely, that of resistance. I felt sure that Europeans and Anglo-Indians were loyal, but the Government were straining that loyalty too much. I ventured to regret he had not had twenty years' experience in India : if he had he would better understand the feelings of the people, and the nature of the dangers they would be exposed to if the Bill passed into law. Lord Northbrook admitted trumped-up cases were common. But, said his lordship, the Bill gives the right of appeal and also of transfer, if the latter be necessary. In reply, I told him that these would be doubtful blessings to a working man in the mofussil some 200 or 300 miles from any Presidency town, where the savings of a life might be swallowed up in paying lawyers' fees for his defence, even now we are going to pay additional charges that would be required ; besides, in the case of an appeal, he might lie weeks in jail before his appeal could be heard. I then asked him if he could not suspend the operation of the Bill until Parliament met, as I was sure that those I represented in India would accept the decision of that body, and reminded him that they had petitioned the House of Commons, and would think it unfair if no chance was afforded them for a consideration of that petition. His lordship said such a course could not be thought of, as it was entirely opposed to the constitution of the India Office. An opportunity had been afforded during the last session for a consideration of the memorial. Of course, had the prayer of the petitioners been granted, it would have amounted to a vote of censure of the Government, and they would have gone out of office, but that he was not all afraid about that, because they would have had a majority of about seventy on a division ? On asking him whether some further modifications could not be made in the Bill, he said "It is now in the hands of the Legislative Council of India and the Government here can do nothing more in the matter." I then asked whether, in the event of those aggrieved making further representations to Lord Ripon, and the Viceroy were to suggest further modifications, would they receive consideration at the hands of Government ? The reply to this question I am not permitted to make known ; but his lordship added, "You may tell the people in India that the matter now rests with the Council in India, and I wish particularly that it should be clearly understood the English Government had nothing whatever to do with the Bill which had been initiated by Lord Ripon, and I hope efforts will now be made to soothe the minds of the people and stop the agitation." I told him I would send the intelligence to India, but I would at the same time like to be able to send word that some further modifications might be looked for ; he must remember there were many thousands of the working classes who would be imperilled if the Bill passed in its present form, and they felt very strongly on the subject. "Oh !" said his lordship, "there are only about 40,000," but subsequently corrected himself, and said he thought there were 65,000 Europeans in the country. He then went on to criticise the English papers in India that are opposed to the Bill, and said he was ashamed of them. I told him that was no concern of the working classes, which consisted of Anglo-Indians and Indo-Europeans, who considered they had not been, and were not being fairly treated. His lordship said, "Those classes want to have too much their own way ; they are aggressive." I told him they were exactly the very reverse ; privilege after privilege had been taken away from them and their children, and they were not allowed to compete on equal terms with natives (Asiatics) of the country. They had sent in petition after petition, but no consideration had been given to their appeals. I drew his attention to the memorial, bearing many thousands of signatures, and accompanied by a census of Anglo-Indians and Indo-Europeans, sent by myself to Lord Northbrook in 1875, which had not, up to this time, received any consideration. His lordship said, "Yes, that is quite in accordance with the policy of this and every other Government. It is not our intention to allow the children of those classes to compete on equal terms with natives of the country. India is to be governed for the natives only."

I told him this was very unfair, but it was not more so than the manner in which, at the present time, when two candidates—the one a native, and the other the child of an Anglo-Indian or Indo-European—presented themselves as candidates for a vacancy in the public services, the native received the preference, though the European might be the most competent man. His lordship said it was quite right and proper that natives should have the preference. "But," I said, "if this is to be the policy, you will make the children of those the Government has attracted to the country from time to time outcasts and paupers, and they will in all probability become a menace and a danger to the State. Could something not be done, some consideration not be displayed for their position ? His lordship replied, "Their position may seem hard, but the natives must be looked after ; however, we may consider the subject." I said I was very glad to do so, that the subject might be considered, but it would be a pleasing thing if he would enable me to tell these people in India they might hope something would be done for them. He said, "That is more than I can do. I will not hold out a hope that is not likely ever to be realised. In fact, the present Council will certainly not consider the advisability of holding out a prospect of the hope that something might be done for them." We then went back again to the Bill, and I told his lordship that if it became law it would be likely not only to drive capital out of India, but retard the flow of it into the country, owing to the insecurity for public peace and personal safety that would be created if the Bill became law.

I drew his lordship's attention to three concerns that were projected before the Bill was drafted, and were now in abeyance, and pointed out to him that capital was necessary for the development of India, because the natives generally would not invest their money in industrial enterprises, and if the Government did anything whatever that would check capital coming into the country for these purposes they would be pursuing a course injurious to the natives as they would be preventing the creation of additional industries that were required to give employment and a means of earning a livelihood to the largely increasing native population.

His lordship said, "Well, that could not be helped," however, he hoped that those who were the leaders in this agitation would endeavour to restore calm again. I replied that when men had what they considered a just cause their leaders had sometimes a difficulty in keeping them back, after which remark I was rising to leave, and had opened the door, when he desired me to close it again. I did so, when he said, "Now what I am going to tell you I do not want construed into a threat, but the Government will not withdraw the Bill, whatever the people in India may do, that they are resolved upon." I replied that I was very sorry indeed to hear it ; I was sure the agitation would increase, for my constituents considered the present Government were committing as grave a piece of injustice in attempting to deprive them of their rights as former Governments of over 100 years ago were guilty of in attempting to impose a tax upon tea in our American colonies.

I make no comment on the above, but leave your readers to draw their own conclusions. I will only say that what Lord Kimberley has stated proves the correctness of my views, given in the circular letter I sent from Aden, as I was coming home, copies of which can be obtained on application to M. Tindale, Esq., 6, South Road, Allahabad.

If any person in India desires to communicate with me, or can furnish me with cases or anything else that will support the arguments against the Bill, I shall be glad if they will please address me at 142, Buckingham Palace Road, S. W., London.—Yours faithfully,

F. T. ATKINS.

MEETINGS IN FAVOUR OF THE BILL.

ON Nov. 16, a meeting was held in St. Andrew's-hall, Norwich, in support of the Ilbert Bill and the Indian policy of Lord Ripon. Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., presided, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose addressed the meeting at considerable length, arguing that in pursuance of the Imperial legislation of 1833, and the proclamation of the Queen on her assuming the government of India in 1858, the native judicial system should be applied to all Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and that as far as practicable a policy of absolute equality before the law should be carried out. The objection to the adoption of such a policy proceeded solely from the Anglo-Indian community, who were simply reluctant to abandon privileges which they had long enjoyed. In Ceylon, which was virtually an Indian province, Englishmen had long been tried by native judges without any ill consequences resulting, and even in India itself Europeans other than Englishmen—Frenchmen, Germans, and Russians—were now dealt with satisfactorily by native tribunals. Mr. Pillet, M.A., in following Mr. Ghose, said the question involved was one of the greatest magnitude and importance. Having referred to the great size and population of India, he said that, according to the opponents of the Ilbert Bill, we were to rule this vast empire, rising in intelligence and daily developing a more and more patriotic spirit, by mere force, and that force a handful of men scarcely like 16,000 miles. Such a policy was an utterly impossible one. We could only rule the people of India by winning their confidence and showing them by our conduct that we ruled for their benefit, and not for the aggrandizement of our own nation, or any portion of our own people. He had a deep-seated conviction that every transgression on the part of a nation had a penalty affixed to it, just as there was a penalty affixed to every transgression on the part of an individual, and to the violation of this moral law he attributed the troubles which Spain, France, and the United States had undergone in recent years, and from which they were still suffering. It was for the same reason that we ourselves were suffering for wrong doings of our predecessors in Ireland, and we might depend upon it that if we treated India unjustly we should have a momentous penalty to pay at no distant date. His conclusion he moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting expressed its hearty confidence in the Indian policy of Lord Ripon, and especially approved the contemplated elevation of a portion of the native magistrates to a position of equality with their European colleagues. The resolution was put and carried amid loud cheers. The proceedings then closed.

At Trowbridge, on Nov. 21, Sir Charles Hobhouse addressed a meeting convened by the North Wilts Liberal Association, on Lord Ripon's policy in India with special reference to the Ilbert Bill. Sir Charles Hobhouse, who moved the second reading of the Bill, and at the close of his lecture a resolution was passed expressing hearty confidence in Lord Ripon's policy, and approving the contemplated elevation of a portion of the native magistracy to a position of equality with their European colleagues.

MEETING AGAINST THE BILL.

A MEETING to protest against the Ilbert Bill was held on Nov. 20 at the Morley Hall, Hackney. Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., M.P., presided over a large gathering composed mainly of working men. An organised attempt to disturb the meeting was defeated by the bulk of those present insisting upon giving the speakers a hearing. The chairman was supported by Mr. A. P. Scoble, Q.C. (late Advocate-General for Bombay), Mr. J. M. Maclean (formerly of Bombay), Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Mr. F. T. Atkins, of Allahabad (the delegate of the working men of India on this bill), and a number of ladies.

The Chairman, in his introductory speech, said that, in view of the overwhelming importance of the measure to our countrymen and countrywomen in India, it was necessary for the immediate protection of our system of jurisprudence, he hoped that the discussion would be removed from the sphere of party politics. (Cheers.) It had united a large body of opinion drawn from the ablest political men of the day as a whole ought to be regarded as one of abstract justice. It affected in the highest possible degree those who were without other protection than that which English law and public integrity gave them—English men and women sparsely scattered over a country of vast extent and with a population of 250 millions. It much more nearly affected working-men engaged in the various industries of the country than the rich and wealthy. This was not a question of getting rid of all privileges or the peculiar rights of one set of people or the other, secured by statute to the natives of India and to Europeans respectively. He regarded it as a question of justice and right to the natives of India. If it was proposed to do away with their rights, he would be as much against such a bill as against the present one ; and surely it was not unreasonable to say that that which the natives of India had so long enjoyed for the Indian of his rights, they ought also to oppose if it sought to deprive the European of his rights. (Cheers.)

Mr. Atkins said it was twenty years since he had last been in England, and he was pleased to observe the improved political status of the working men. He then went on to compare their position at home with that of their brethren in India, and pointed out that the children of English subjects were denied the privilege of competing on equal terms with the natives for appointments in the public service. Now, the crowning act of injustice was that of attempting to deprive our countrymen in India of the right they possessed in common with people at home. Mr. Atkins went on, amid some interruption from the opposite section of the meeting, to speak of the tendency among the natives of India to trump up false charges, and quoted Lord Northbrook in support of his assertion. He was not opposed to the people of India, but that he would say, that those whose temples and priesthood were maintained in a sense by the wages of the social evil could not be regarded as fit persons to sit on the bench and exercise jurisdiction. People in India did not forget the author of the Cawnpore massacre was a man who had received an English education, and who, three weeks before the massacre, was the honoured guest of an Englishman.

Mr. J. M. Maclean moved : "That this meeting condemns the Ilbert Bill, as, in addition to being unnecessary and uncalled for, it deprives British-born subjects of a constitutional right, and is therefore injurious to the best interests of our Indian Empire." Many Englishmen, no doubt, supported the Ilbert Bill from a sentiment most honorable to them, because they were under the false impression that Anglo-Indians in India possessed powers and privileges which they abused by oppressing the natives. That, however, was an entire misconception of the position, for, far from having exceptional privileges, they were a small minority who had had nearly every one of their privileges taken away from them. The concessions promised by Lord Northbrook were insufficient, they had come too late, and, moreover, Lord Ripon could not be trusted. He was the most conspicuous failure in the history of India. All that Anglo-Indians claimed was to be put on a fair footing with their fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Scoble, Q.C., seconded the resolution, controverting Lord Northbrook's statement at Bristol that not one jot or tittle of the principle of the bill had been given up.

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority amid disturbance from the Liberal opposition, and after Mr. Pickersgill had been afforded a hearing in favour of the bill, another resolution, declaring that the opinion of the meeting should be made known to Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Holms, the members for Hackney, was also agreed to and a vote of thanks to Sir Hardinge Giffard for presiding closed the meeting.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th December, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at deg. Fah.	29·269
Temperature of the Air	76·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·1
Dew Point	58·1
Relative humidity of Air	·543
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·6
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.	69·0
General Direction of Wind	NE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	333

* From midnight.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—There is every indication that this Exhibition will be a great success. The number of Visitors is expected to be so large that arrangements are being made for an encampment outside the city. All the space set apart for Exhibitors is already bespoke. We understand that Cadbury Bros. have been appointed Sole Purveyors of the Cocoa and Chocolate consumed of the Exhibition.

THE GREAT FAILURE IN THE COTTON TRADE.

THE first statutory meeting of the creditors of Mr. Morris Ranger, the Liverpool cotton merchant, whose failure on the 1st inst. caused so much sensation in commercial circles, took place in Liverpool on the 22nd ult. at the offices of Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son, accountants. There was a large attendance, including some of the leading men on 'Change. Mr. Ranger was accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. P. Simpson, and the solicitors present to represent creditors included Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Gill (Gill and Archer), Messrs. Harvey, Alsop, and Stevens, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Warr (Bateson and Co.), and Messrs. Stone, Fletcher, and Hull. Mr. Harmood Banner was voted to the chair, on the motion of Mr. Gill, who remarked that under the new Act the official receiver would in all cases preside. Many proofs of debts were handed in, and the following official statement was read. The liabilities were :—Unsecured creditors, £572,674 7s. 7d. ; creditors fully secured, £32,180 12s. 7d. ; less estimated value of securities £32,180 12s. 7d. ; surplus *contra nil* ; creditors partly secured, £166,962 3s. 6d. ; estimated value of securities, £83,245 and £31,077 3s. 6d. ; other liabilities as per list D, £162,704 0s. 8d. ; creditors for rent, rates, taxes, and wages, as per list E, £269 13s. 1d. ; liabilities on bills discounted, as per list F, £3,994 6s. 5d., of which it is expected will rank against the estate for dividend, *nil* ; total debts, £817,055 11s. 9d. The assets were set forth as follows :—Stock-in-trade estimated at *nil* ; book debts about £6,619 10s. 1d., estimated to produce £4,000 ; cash in hand, £41 17s. 11d. ; bills of exchange estimated to produce £400 ; furniture, fixtures, and fittings, at 33, Catherine-street, estimated to produce £3,214 17s. 10d. ; 8a, Rumford-place, estimated to produce £178 17s. 6d. ; property as per list, £1,338 17s. ; surplus from securities in the hands of creditors fully secured (see *contra*) *nil*—£9,174 10s. 3d. ; deduct creditors for rents, rates, taxes, wages, &c., £269 13s. 1d.—total, £8,904 17s. 2d.

The Chairman said that, with reference to the statement of affairs, he had to remark that it accurately showed the position of Mr. M. Ranger on the 1st of November, 1883, as taken from his books. The books were well and regularly kept, and showed throughout the true position of the transactions. On the 1st of January, 1883, there were the following amounts due to creditors who now appeared in the statement of affairs :—Schroeder and Co., £83,221 ; Watjen and Co., £33,103 ; and Fatman and Co., £75,967. The first debt (Messrs. Schroeder's) was, as disclosed in the statement of affairs, partly advanced against certain securities in their hands and partly advanced against ascertained profits on futures which had been closed and settled. With regard to Messrs. Fatman and Co., who were on the 1st of January creditors for £75,967, they were now creditors for £114,961, and he would draw the attention of the meeting to this fact, that the account had been largely increasing since the 1st of January for cash advances to Mr. Ranger without security. Now, a deep interest to the Canal, and it would be in the knowledge of most creditors that Mr. Ranger was at one time a partner in this firm. According to the statement made by Mr. Ranger, he first commenced business in Columbus and Cincinnati, and in 1857 joined Fatman in New York. In 1865 he established a business in Galveston with Mr. Gustavus Ranger, which he left in 1868, and he had not been interested in the cotton trade in whole in America since then. The partnership with Fatman was officially ended in May, 1882, and as he (the chairman) was informed notice was given to the parties, who at that time had dealings with Mr. Ranger, both privately and an advertisement in due course appeared in a New York paper, but as a matter of fact, Mr. Ranger ceased to be interested in the New York house from the 1st of September, 1882, and a letter from Messrs. Fatman and Co., of New York, of which the original was in the possession of Mr. Ranger, and a copy of which he had himself now present, stated the terms upon which Morris Ranger ceased to be a member of the house. In September, 1880, as appeared by the books of Mr. Ranger, there was apparently due by Messrs. Fatman to Mr. Ranger a sum of £141,593, but that was owing to the way in which transactions between them had been dealt. After considerable wrangling between the parties entries were made in the books of the firm on this side to close. Creditors who were secured, and who appeared in the statement of affairs, were as follows :—Blessig, Baraun, and Co., creditors for £32,180, hold 2,900 bales of American cotton at present in Moscow, and estimated to produce £32,180 ; there might be a little difference either to be paid to or by them, when the cotton was realized ; Messrs. Lecocq, of Havre, creditors for £36,983, hold 200 bales of American cotton now lying at Havre, and estimated to produce £2,105 Messrs. Rolarer Freres, of Havre, creditors for £10,657, hold 982 bales, at Havre, estimated to produce £10,500 ; Messrs. Dupasquier and Co., of Havre, creditors for £37,708, hold 2,491 bales, estimated to produce £36,000 ; Messrs. J. Schroeder and Co., Canal Company what were their general views on creditors for £59,709, hold a mortgage the matter. No one in the City of London would on five houses in Bentley-road, Prince's-park, Liverpool, estimated to produce £8,000, and buildings estimated to produce £5,000, besides various bonds and shares in foreign securities and shares, the estimated total value of £11,145 ; Messrs. E. G. Van Riper and Schuce, of Moscow, creditors for £27,843, hold 2,023 bales of American cotton at Moscow, estimated to produce £22,500. As to the deficiency in the account, which amounted to £808,150, the first amount arose from a claim of £162,704 by Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Wigan, and he (Mr. Banner) had no doubt they knew the circumstances under which Mr. Taylor was claiming it was a claim entirely disputed by Mr. Ranger. The cash had been paid by Mr. Taylor, and he now sought to recover the amount which he had paid through Mr. Ranger. The books showed that there was under Mr. Ranger's credit on September 1, a balance of £135,246. The profit and loss account, made up to December 31, 1881, which was the cornering year, showed a debit of £227,528. The losses in Liverpool and American futures showed a debit of £60,000. The remainder of the amount arose from interest, insurances, general expenses, commission, and Liverpool brokerage. The interest paid in the period which he was referring amounted to £43,600 ; insurances to £7,000 ; general expenses, to £24,455 ; commissions paid, £139,932, so that the meeting would see that the profits on the Liverpool pool brokerage to December, 1882, amounted to £190,000, but included in that account were entries made to close the account of Messrs. Fatman and Co., of New York. Of course, in a short time such as that at their disposal they could not go into the question of whether those entries had been correctly made, and whether the matter had been correctly made, and whether the matter had been referred to correctly showed the position in which With respect to further the firm separated. transactions from the date of that letter, including the loss of £190,000, there was a debit up to the 30th of June, 1882, of £262,000, and a profit and loss account to December, 1882, showed a profit of £116,000. The drawings to December were £4,100 ; but the balance thus brought down was £297,000 ; but he should mention, as against that, that there were large profits known or believed to exist, prior to the unfortunate fiasco of last summer, any communication was held by them with any commercial centres. They did not represent in any sense whatever the Canal country, and they required men who understood trade to speak for them on the Council of the Suez Canal Company (hear, hear). The last point and greatest of all was that due regard should be had for the enormous expenditure. He believed that it the world was going rich in a stream from India, was about to burst forth in a stream which would China, and Australia almost capacity for transit by any ever which said as yet been shadowed out ; and me was the time to consider that matter in advance (hear, hear). He thought they ought to provide some means of automatic expansion by proh to pass the isthmus, which would avoid the whicheil discussions and representations which regret otherwise be certain to occur in exchanging workiganda traffic of the East and West. He submitteed that consideration to M. de Lesseps, while mitting him that from that Chamber and from asscountry he would find the most cordial, frank thatfull co-operation in any scheme that might be adopted for the benefit of the world (cheers).

proj Ferdinand de Lesseps, then speaking in Mch, said he thanked the president for having Preduced him to the members of the Chamber, int expressed his gratitude for the kind terms asich had been used in respect to himself. He was wh happy to find himself amongst the representaven of British interests, to whom he wished to tly, and would give, the fullest satisfaction which gly deserved. The shipping interest of England f the meetings at Manchester, Liverpool, and lawcastle had had the advantage of hearing the lshes and views of the shipowners and traders of ich port. He had found in all these places that eir wishes were accordant with his own, and he ped that, after that meeting, where their views uld be indicated to him, they would find him in cord with them too (applause).

Mr. Charles de Lesseps (to whom the duty of aswering in detail during their English tour has en delegated), then proceeded to reply. He spoke in nch, which was taken down in short-hand by a cretary, who then translated it into English, subject to the verbal corrections of the many competent French scholars amongst the members of the Council present. He said he quite agreed with the president of the Chamber of Commerce that the point whether the privilege of the Suez Canal Company was exclusive ought not to be discussed at that meeting. The company had a fixed and determined opinion on that subject, believing it had exclusive power, and they would be more liberal in dealing with their proportion as they found that be discussed, in fixing an accord between and those of England. Re mentioned by the P amelioration of the principal cause of was ships putting and the prob go through stopp

The Chairman replied that a general meeting of creditors must be called for the purpose. The proceedings then closed.

ON Nov. 23, an intimation was posted in the Liverpool Cotton Sales-room, that Messrs. Cowie, Duckworth, and Co., of Brown's-buildings, were unable to meet their engagements. They ranked as creditors on Mr. Ranger's estate for something like 20,000*l*.

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A CROWDED conference took place on Nov. 23, between M. de Lesseps, who was accompanied by his son, M. C. de Lesseps, and the President, Chairman of Council and members of council with nominated members of council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. C. Magniac, M.P., President, was in the chair, supported by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Cotton, M'Arthur, and W. Lawrence, Mr. W. Fowler, M.P., Sir G. H. Chambers, Mr. J. H. Tritton, and others, to the full capacity of the Council Room.

The President, in opening the proceedings, cordially greeted the Messrs. de Lesseps, who had been warmly applauded on entering, and expressed a hope that the result of the meeting, which had taken place in England would lay the foundation of a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the business between the Canal Company and this country. They in that room were men of business—that was their *raison d'être*, as the Canal would have no reason to exist if it were not for the business passing through it. They were quite aware anything M. de Lesseps might say was subject to the approval of his shareholders. As he did not come with plenary powers to make any arrangement, neither were they in any way bound to make any suggestions. That Chamber represented not only London but fourteen other affiliated societies, and they had not power to link for

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 12.

THE London financial telegrams to hand this morning advise a drop of ⅛ in four and of ⅜ in four and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities, the closing quotations for which are given as £80⅛ and £82½ respectively per one thousand rupees. No change in the other leading stocks. A withdrawal of about £100,000 from the Bank of England is reported for Portugal.

In the General Produce markets Seeds and Wheat are unchanged.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is quiet, and there is no alteration in prices.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet. Surats steady; arrivals quiet. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,200 bales Surats. Prices on the spot remain unaltered. In New York there is no change in the price of ready Mid-Uplands, but futures for the month of April are 1 point lower, the closing quotation being 10·99. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Monday	2,784,000	2,758,000	2,577,000
Tuesday's receipts	40,000	34,000	31,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,824,000	2,792,000	2,608,000

EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day. Demand Bank paper cannot be had at better than 1s. 7 17-32d.; the rate for three months' credit is unchanged, say, 1s. 7 25-32d. Calcutta is advised firm without any alteration in quotations. Bar Silver, according to Reuter, remains at 50 13-16d. per oz.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 17-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7¾d.
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7⅝d.
Credits, do.	do. 1s. 7 25-32d.
Francs do.	do. 25. 2·08½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet; 4 per cents, Rs. 98¼; 4½ per cents, Rs. 102½ to Rs. 102⅝.

SHARES.—Motussils and Prince of Wales have further given way to Rs. 425 and Rs. 640 respectively. Albert Press shares are also lower, and some business was done at Rs. 1,200 per share. Mill shares are weak, and a fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share has taken place in some of them. Sales are reported of Alliances at Rs. 940; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 535; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,240; Jewraj Balloos at Rs. 1,245; Khataos at Rs. 1,080; Mahalukshmis at Rs. 1,040; New Great Easterns at Rs. 1,020; Orientals at Rs. 715; Sholapores at Rs. 1,545; and Western Indias at Rs. 985.

COTTON.—There is almost an absence of inquiry, and the market closes quiet with prices tending in favour of buyers.

			Per candy.	
Comrawuttee,	F. G.		Rs. 173	
Do.	Good		168	
Do.	F. G. F.		160	
Dholleras,	F. G.		172	
Do.	Good		167	
Do.	F. G. F.		158	
Western	Good		158	
Do.	F. G. F.		149	
Dharwar Saw-ginned			163	
Comptah			142	
New Machine-ginned	Broach, Good		210	March
,, Comrawuttee	Good		179-181	do.
,, Dhollera	Good		177	April.
,, Bengal	Good		149	
,, Do.	F. G.		153	

LINSEED is in better request at a slight advance. Rs. 5-14 per cwt. is now the price asked on the spot.

RAPESEED is steady, but there is no alteration in rates.

WHEAT shows no signs of improvement. The business passing is of a retail character. We quote :—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 30½; Yellow, Rs. 24½; Luskari, Rs. 23; and Catha, Rs. 20 to Rs. 20½ per candy.

FREIGHTS.—Market steady. Wheat to Liverpool *vid* Canal is named at 20s. Cotton, 21s. 3d. A short time forward 21s. 3d. and 23s. 9d. respectively. For London Measurement cargo can be booked at 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. Antwerp, 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. Trieste and Venice, Rs. 16·4 to Rs. 17·8.

PIECE-GOODS continue dull, and with a retail inquiry in the bazaar prices tend downwards.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	540
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	540
EXCHANGE BANKS.	#	£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,33	250	19¼	5 do.	85

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akola Press Co	85	50	all	Rs. 75	500
Anglo-Gujarati Co	100	50	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kar rachee	200	2,00	1,10	Rs. 100	1,200
Apollo Press Co. (equal shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	385
Bellary	625	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	560
Bezar Station Printing and Press Co	600	50	all	Rs. 65	595
Branch Canton Printing and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	65
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		1,375
Canara Press Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,350
Dandeker P. & S. Co.	500	500	all	30	300
East India Press Co	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 153	1,450
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,50	350	2,75x
French Press Co	1100	500	all	75 p.c.	425
Holkar's Press Co	450	01		65	840
Manmar Manfg. Co	680	200	250	Rs. 15	535
Mantadi Co	3,12	100	100	Rs. 45	425
New Bidrai Press	2,10	12	12	Rs. 25	225
Prince of W. Press	500		500	10	540
Rast Press Co	400	2,00	750	Rs. 5	570
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1, 00	750	Rs. 15	1,200
Samson Press Co	300	1, 00	250	2	500

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	500	90	1,420
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	1,000	500	500		620
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Co (new)					
Athurlee Cotton Mill Co	20,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	142
Alliance Manfg. Co	1,000	500	500	185p.c.	525
Alliance Jute & Silk Manufg. Co. Ltd.	1,000	100		Rs. 55	940
Bhawanagar Mills	1,000	100	100		40
Bombay United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,060
Baddoora Manufg. Co. Ltd.	1,000		500		400
Central India S. W. Company	2,000	500	300	Rs. 30	720
Oscar Mills	500	50	1,00	Rs. 40	845
D. Spinning	4,000	1,000	all	all	555
Express S. & W. Co.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 25	980
Framji Petit Manufg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000		955
Grand Barra S. Co.	1,000	500	500	20	48
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		770
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,035
Hirabaug Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,00	Rs. 70	1,240
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	1,000	250	..	..	270
Prince of Wales spinning Company	1,50	50	500	30	275
Samson S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,340
Shahapore Mills	500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,515
Soonderlee	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Southern India	600	50	Rs. 30	Rs. 30	5224
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	800
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	985

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	420	218 3-0	5 p.ct	360
Do. New 420 shares	..	420	130 14-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	420	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	420	1-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	4100	1,000	do.	6150
Do. New Shares	41	418	6-5-0	do.	122

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Annerly, 1,256 tons, Captain F. G. Strachan, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo from Bombay and some from Mauritius.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. E. Pinhey, Mr. and Mrs. Ardeshir Sarg.-Major and Mrs. Andrew, Mr. H. C. 2nd deck.

...'s Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, ...h, sailed yesterday for London ...neral cargo and the follow... Miss Birdwood, Mr. E. ...ath Balcrustna and

The following vessels w... terday :—
Steamer Eastbourne, to Port Sai...
Steamer Euphrates, to Kattywar Co...
Steamer Shownagur, to Bhownagur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 8 Terpsichore ..... Gothril ..... Liverpool, Aug. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7.—Steamer Empress of India. Ships Brambletye and Combermere. Barque Yvonne et Marie.
Dec. 8.—Steamers Karamania, Clive and Kilwa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8 Lornty ..... Mauritius.
10 Clive (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 8 Chyebassa (s) ..... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 11.

Rochford, Lieut.-Col., Army Remount Department, on duty.

DECEMBER 12.

Fraser, Dy. Surgn.-Genl., from leave, from England.
Bruce, Dy. Surgn.-Genl., on duty, from Aden.
Dunn, Lieut., R. W. Fusiliers, from leave, from England.
Lidderdale, Surgn.-Major, from leave, from England.
Ranking, Surgn., from leave, from England.
Money, Lieut.-Col., S. C., from leave, from England.
Jones, Surgn.-Major, from leave, from England.
Lysley, Lieut., R. Rifles, on duty, from England.
Freeman, Lieut.-Col., 4th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
White, Lieut., 8th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Pemberton, Surgn., on leave, from Calcutta.
Jacob, Lieut.-Col., Staff, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 12.

Sparke, Major, North Stafford, from leave, to Quetta.
Fraser, Dy. Surgn.-Genl., from leave, to Poona.
Dunn, Lieut., R. W. Fusiliers, from leave, to Dum Dum.
Lidderdale, Surgn.-Major, from leave, to Calcutta.
Lyons, Surgn.-Major, from leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 13.

The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant on Saturday next the 15th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Association will be held at Qr. Mr. Soundy's this day, Thursday, the 13th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

At a meeting of the council of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Association, it was definitely fixed to have the annual Rifle Meeting on the following days, viz :—26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, and 31st December, 1883. The programme, prospectus and rules will be published as soon as possible. Tickets will be ready by the 20th inst., when they will be issued at Head-quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. All intending competitors should obtain their tickets before the 25th inst. It was further ruled that all tickets must be issued at Head-quarters and paid for according to the following scale, which includes ammunition, sighting shots and entrance fees. For a match of 21 shots—Rs. 2. For a match of 14 shots—Rs. 1-10-0. Members should pay their Association subscription of Rs. 3 at the same time.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette.*)

Surg.-Maj. J. Cleghorn, M.D., Civil Surg., 2nd Class, on return from furlough, to the civil medical charge of Mirzapur.

Surg. G. S. Robertson, Supernmerary Civil Surg., 2nd Class, on being relieved by Surg.-Maj. J. Cleghorn, to the civil medical charge of Bahraich.

Mr. A. G. Hobart-Hampden, Assist. Consvr. of Forests, from the School to the Oudh Circle, as a temporary arrangement.

With reference to Notification No. C. 1333 E. B. R., of 20th Nov. 1883, the sevices of Maj. A. Cunningham, R. E., Exec Engr. 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Lucknow Municipality for employment in the preparation of a scheme for the water-supply of the town.

Mr. R. A. Cordner, Exec. Engr., on return from furlough is posted to the charge of the Meerut Div., Ganges Canal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SPALDING—December 9, at Hamilton, Scotland, the wife of Colin Souter Spalding, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HICKIE—December 1, at Mussoorie, the wife of C. J Hickie, of a daughter.
HILLIER—December 7, at Ootacamund, the wife of Henry Hillier, of Neddiyattam, of a son.
MANNERS—December 6, at Taurna Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of Edward Robert Manners, of a daughter.
PONT—December 7, at Jamalpore, the wife of V. Pont, Resident Engineer, E. I. railway, of a son.
PREBBLES—December 8, at Egmore, the wife of J. H. Peebles, of a son.
SCOTT—December 6, at Kotagherry, the wife of Chas. S. Scott, late H. M.'s Indian Marine, of a daughter (prematurely), who only survived a few hours.

MARRIAGE.

MEEHAN—LYS—December 5, at Dugshai, Frank R. Meehan, to Constance Philippa, daughter of the late George Dobree Lys.

DEATHS.

DE WINTON—December 2, at Ellore, Reginald Parry de Winton, aged 28 years.
HARE—December 8, at Calcutta, Eileen, infant daughter of David and Elizabeth Hare, aged 3 months.
KILBY—December 3, at Calcutta, Sylvia Mary, infant daughter of Sandford and Alice Kilby, aged nearly 16 months.
SHOUT—December 7, at Nagalore, Shevaroy Hills, Edward Holwell, Captain European Veterans, aged 75 years, 11 months, and 16 days.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY, AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.

Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 32	per month	or Rs.	760
Sympathetic square	36	,,	or ,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	6	,, ,,	or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

AT NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

... Fountain, next to *Bombay* ... Office.

...RVAI,

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1883.

MR. F. T. ATKINS has placed us under an obligation by sending us a detailed report of his famous interview with Lord Kimberley. We publish it with pleasure, and we hope that our readers will turn to it at once, so that they may derive their opinion on the subject from his own statement, rather than from any gloss of ours. To any one who has taken the trouble to study the questions which were discussed with such charming *aplomb* by Mr. Atkins, who had by far the best of the discussion with the Secretary of State, it is amusing to see how completely the real conditions of the problem were ignored, at least on one side, during the interview. Whether Lord Kimberley ignored them or not we are unable to say positively from the words set down in Mr. Atkins' undoubting report; so far as is allowed to appear, his lordship acted throughout upon the maxim of the wise judge who never complicated his decisions by stating his reasons. If he did give reasons for the faith that was in him, Mr. Atkins has not thought it necessary to communicate them to us. We have instead a number of declarations, each more uncouth and undiplomatic in their blunt and inconsiderate directness than the others. Thus we learn that his lordship informed Mr. Atkins that "it is not our intention to allow the children of Anglo-Indians and Indo-Europeans to compete on equal terms with the natives of the country. India is to be governed for the natives only." And again he said, according to the report, "The Government will not withdraw the Bill, whatever the people in India may do; that they are resolved upon." He likewise told Mr. Atkins that there were only 68,000 British-born subjects in the country, and that Anglo-Indians and Indo-Europeans "want to have too much their own way, and are aggressive." Did Lord Kimberley say these things in the words set down? We do not impugn Mr. Atkins' good faith, but it seems to us that it is more than possible that he has allowed his indignation at the uncompromising attitude of the Secretary of State to colour his version of the words used. Lord Kimberley's object was to put the Government view of the case, not as offensively, but as favourably, as he could, to the agent of the Calcutta opposition, and he certainly would not have chosen by preference the most startling and disagreeable forms of expression to convey to him an intimation that the matter in controversy had been considered, and that the Ministry and the Indian Coucil fully concurred in the view of the Government of India that it is out of the question to withdraw the Bill. It is impossible to suppose that Lord Kimberley's object in according an interview to Mr. Atkins would be, in his own opinion, at all advanced by telling him, brusquely or otherwise, that the Bill was approved and should not be withdrawn; that Anglo-Indians and Indo-Europeans were aggressive; and that India must be governed for the natives only. Before we can bring ourselves to believe that the Secretary of State's words expressed what Mr. Atkins has set down, and nothing further, we must reconcile ourselves as best we can to the thought that Lord Kimberley is a fool, and not fit to hold a candle to Mr. Atkins. It would perhaps be wise to suspend our judgment and wait until we read from the shorthand writer's notes what was actually said on both sides, before we come to a conclusion from which there will be no escape, if Mr. Atkins' entertaining letters be taken as an entirely colourless account of what transpired at an interview—which ought never to have taken place.

Why do we say that this interview should never have taken place? Because the misunderstanding which has actually occurred, and has led already to such cross-swearing, was certain in the nature of things to be the result of it. "You said this!" and "I didn't say that!" were certain to be interchanged after an interview of the kind, and they were not twenty-four hours behind time in this case. If Lord Kimberley had converted Mr. Atkins, his lordship would have been accused of nobbling an unsophisticated working-man. If Mr. Atkins talked down Lord Kimberley—which, from the only report of the interview as yet accessible to the public, really appears to have been the case—the British Government would be considered in Calcutta to have been worsted in single combat. The inconvenience which has been experienced might have been easily foreseen, and easily avoided. As for Mr. Atkins, he has very naturally and properly made the most of Lord Kimberley's mistake, and in his letter which we publish to-day he holds his lordship up to the scorn and reprobation of every Anglo-Indian and Indo-European in Bengal and the parts adjacent. The emotion with which those somewhat sensitive beings will read of the brutal disregard with which the Secretary of State received Mr. Atkins' declarations that they are a down-trodden community, who had the inexpressible pain of seeing a native preferred to themselves for every post worth having in the public service, need not be imagined, for it will soon have to be described. If H. E. the Viceroy was hissed and howled at on Saturday week by the Calcutta sufferers under his despotic rule, it is quite appalling to think what his fate will be when they learn that, worms as they are, Lord Kimberley callously leaves them still completely at the disposal of the Viceroy who has trampled upon them from the 9th of March last till now. Lord Ripon must make up his mind to bear it, and the sensible people who have kept their heads hitherto in this dismal business must, if they can, contrive to keep them a little longer. Probably Lord Ripon may wish, like everybody else who would like to see a term set to the madness of the time, that Lord Kimberley had acted with a little more common-sense, and had not invited Mr. Atkins to call on him at 4-30 p.m. on the 21st November. However, let us profit by the new lights which the interview affords us, while we are laughing over the whole business. It is a pity Mr. Atkins did not think it worth his while to let us know to whom he referred when he informed a Secretary of State, anxious for information, that hostile natives are even now gloating over the prospect of the power the Bill would give them, and had not hesitated to tell Europeans and Anglo-Indians of the course they would pursue to crush them when it became law." Mr. Atkins told Lord Kimberley that those whom he represented were so well apprised of the fact that hostile natives are only waiting for the Bill to "crush" them, and all they hold dear, that they would not shrink from disloyalty and rebellion, if those trifles lay in the way of resistance to the operation of the law. Mr. Atkins intimated that Lord Kimberley would be a rebel himself under present circumstances, if he had lived twenty years in India. Mr. Atkins unfortunately does not say whether his lordship confessed that he would, but his lordship's silence certainly conveys the idea that his interlocutor saw the man beneath the bloated aristocrat. Had Lord Kimberley, then, been twenty years in Calcutta he might last Saturday week have been one of the hissers and howlers who greeted Lord Ripon as he passed into Government House. Are we not all the children of circumstances?

It is pleasant to find that Mr. Atkins, though at present obliged by the exigencies of his mission to say severe truths about gloating natives and their sinister hopes, has their well-being steadily in his mind all the time. He opposes the Bill because it will "not only drive capital out of India, but retard the flow of it into the country," owing to the insecurity for public peace and personal safety that would be created if the Bill became law. Now, that would injure the natives by "preventing the creation of additional industries, required to give employment and the means of earning a livelihood to the largely increasing native population." Thus it is not the interest of tea-planters and the like seeking to get twelve per cent. for their money, which gives Mr. Atkins as a working-man anxiety with regard to the insecurity of the public peace and personal safety which he apprehends; the interests of the native population pre-occupy him. Native capitalists, he informed Lord Kimberley, will not invest their money in industrial enterprises—not even, we suppose, in Bombay cotton mills. His lordship said, "Well, that could not be helped," when Mr. Atkins pointed out how the native population must be left without bread if this misbegotten Bill be passed. The Secretary of State did not take the trouble to say, what he no doubt believes, that the British capitalist carries his heart in his head, and controls its pulsations. He will not be scared away from a good percentage on his capital by a dozen Ilbert Bills. Mr. Atkins does not know, what everybody ought to know who takes an interest in the fate of British capital in India, that the very planters who are now swearing that capital will be driven out of the country if the Ilbert Bill be passed even in its modified form, built up their plantations under a law which during a space of eight years subjected them, all and each, to the jurisdiction of native magistrates in the Mofussil "*the same as if they were natives.*" The words we have underlined may be read in the statute-book, Until that law was passed there was no means of making them keep up the roads and perform the other duties connected with the land they had purchased from the native owners. The latter were therefore compelled to pay the cesses, &c., for land which no longer belonged to them, and they were subject to summary conviction entailing six months' imprisonment if they refused. To end that hardship the Government of thirty years ago brought in a very terrible Ilbert Bill indeed, rendering all Europeans who had purchased land in the Mofussil liable to summary conviction before the native Mofussil courts of that day, and six months' imprisonment, the same as if they were natives. That Bill was passed, and it did not drive British capital out of the country. It did not give rise to plots, false-swearing, and unjust convictions at the hands of gloating magistrates, determined to crush the unhappy planter, and the fair-haired English girl by his side, of whom Mr. Branson cannot think without weeping. Mr. Atkins knows nothing about all this, and if Mr. Keswick and his friends of the Defence Association ever heard of it, they remember to forget to mention it when they are saying that British capital will be driven out of India if even so much as a clause of Mr. Ilbert's little Bill be passed into law. No, Mr. Atkins; the Legal Member's Bill may be a foolish and even a wicked attempt at legislation, but if it passes it will not enable glosting and hostile natives to "crush" us under their iron heels, and it won't drive British capital out of the country. There are eight millions and a half sterling of British capital in London now awaiting investment in India. It is not the Ilbert Bill that keeps those millions idle; but the shilly-shallying of the India Office and the Secretary of State, who will not say, what Lord Ripon's Government wants them to say, that they shall have a limited guarantee of three or four years. Are we not here upon the trace of the real motives which influence British capital in its ventures? And how far remote are we already from the arrant nonsense talked by the agitated agitators of the other side of India?

WHAT is Egypt to do in the Soudan? What is England to do in Egypt? These are the two general questions pressing hard for solution at the hands of the Egyptian and English Governments. Are Sir E. Wood's recently organised regulars to be sent out of Egypt Proper to fight the victorious Mahdi? Dr. W. H. Russell, of *Times'* fame, answers, in a letter we reproduce elsewhere, with a very decided No; for that, he says, would be a gross breach of faith with the troops who are practically an English establishment; and, in fact, they would not go. Is Egypt then to submit to the loss of her territory up to the east bank of the White Nile? or is she to raise raw levies of her own motion to re-assert her sovereignty over Kordofan, now for the time wrested from her? If she simply sits still, looking to England, as she has been taught perhaps too much to look, for advice backed up by men and money, what Dr. Russell calls a saturnalia of slavery will not only set in, but the Mahdi, whose allies have already, it is reported, attacked Suakim, will not fail to pursue his conquest. Indeed, at present it would be rash to predict the limits of his success. It is stated that he heads a moving force of 30,000 men inspired with the ardour of Musulman fanaticism. He is at the gates of Khartoum, a defenceless town with perhaps two or three thousand wavering Egyptian troops. In the whole of the Soudan there are only 20,000 men to whom the Khedive owes pay. Under these circumstances what is the perplexed Tewfik to do without the popular support of his immediate subjects, and with a strong feeling prevalent in England that we have done our duty, perhaps more than our duty, by him? It is just possible that a plan hinted at by Lieut.-Colonel Stewart might be tried with success. He wrote from Khartoum early in the year, expressing his conviction that the "Egyptians were quite unfit in every way to undertake such a trust as the government of so vast a country with a view to its welfare," and recommended that large portions of the Soudan should be abandoned. He goes on: "I am not altogether sure if it would not in the end be better for all parties if the Mahdi or some other leader were successful, and the Egyptians compelled to restrict their territory to the east bank of the White Nile." If the Mahdi were successful? He has settled all doubts on that score by his recent victories.

What England should do in Egypt is a different, though cognate question. Before Hicks Pasha's divided forces were fallen on and cut to pieces on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th November, the reply would have been given by many people—"Do nothing; get out of it." "Leave Tewfik," they might have added, "master in his own house, with the two Sir Evelyns to superintend reform and maintain peace. The matter of the Canal has been amicably arranged. The Soudan is the appanage of Egypt, not of England. With the Soudan England has nothing to do. Of course the slave trade is against the law of nations. But Egypt, and not England, ought to put slavery down in her dominions." Very well: but, it may be asked, what *is* Egypt? To Englishmen at home she is Cairo and Alexandria and the line of the Canal. To Englishmen in Egypt she is this and a little more: she does not go beyond the White Nile. Tewfik himself perhaps hardly realises that a country as large as India is in revolt. This is the position, and no one will deny its complications—the widely different advice given by the London journals is an evidence of them. The *Times* is for England once more standing in the breach between the helpless Khedive and his rebellious far-off subjects. But the fact is that till we know better who and what the Mahdi is, what he proposes to do, and what means he possesses for carrying his plans into effect, counsel is hardly worth the breath that carrys it.

THE upshot of Mr. Errington's diplomacy in the case of the Parnell testimonial has not been altogether what was expected. When the Papal letter was penned banning the subscription, the amount had stuck fast at £6,000 for three weeks. As soon as the Bishops and priests, and all the faithful, were ordered to have nothing to do with it, the money came in with a will, and His Holiness got a slap in the face which he never expected. Now the amount has swelled up to £38,000, nearly double what was originally contemplated—£20,000—that sum being required to pay off mortgages, and leave a small balance. *Truth* said very truly a week or two ago that the Emperor of China would be just as useful an ally in Irish politics as the Pope in these degenerate days, for the latter's political influence, never very great, has of late evaporated wholly. The result of the anathema launched at this particular testimonial, which was selected as a test of relative strength, certainly bears out that view.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 23.

A BELIEVER in destiny might be disposed to regard the annihilation of General Hicks's army in the Soudan as an event designed by the Power which watches over the interests of the British Empire to prevent the consummation of a policy which would have wrecked British influence and authority in Egypt. The possession of Egypt is now the chief thing necessary to keep the Empire together; if we lose Egypt, the chances are that we shall lose India also; and it seems, therefore, if I may venture to say so without being called superstitious, a Providential arrangement that the disaster in the Soudan should have happened and the news of it have reached Cairo before the British troops had evacuated that city. Had the Egyptian capital been in the hands yesterday of Sir Evelyn Wood's native army, by this time probably the Khedive's Government would have completely disappeared, and not a single Englishman would have been left alive in Cairo. That this catastrophe has not occurred is due to no foresight of the English Government or its representatives in Egypt. The decision to withdraw the British garrison had been taken on the sole authority of Sir Evelyn Baring, who had not been a month in Egypt when he took it upon himself, disregarding, as it now turns out, the prudent counsels of Sir Evelyn Wood, to conciliate the good will of English Radicals, by pronouncing the rash opinion that our occupying force might be safely reduced, and what was left of it concentrated in Alexandria. In committing himself to this course, Sir Evelyn Baring showed a great want of independence. After all, he turns out to be a mere political partisan, and it is tolerably clear that the fulsome praises lavished on him in India were undeserved, and had their origin in his own remarkable adroitness in paying compliments where he knew that they would be returned to him with interest. But fate seems resolved to save the British Empire in spite of the extreme folly of the men who govern it. There can be no doubt now that not a British soldier will be withdrawn from Egypt. On the contrary, it is not unlikely that reinforcements will have to be sent out, though in the present weak state of the Army we have really no men to spare at home, and may have to ask for help once more from the Government of India. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of last night had a singularly imbecile article on the expediency of abandoning the Soudan. Naturally, this is the measure that commends itself to those Radicals who have always opposed the expedition to Egypt. But it is idle to imagine that we can now settle matters with the victorious Mahdi by simply saying we will fix the Egyptian frontier at Khartoum and Suakim, or even at Dangola. The victor will fix his own frontier, and the further we retreat the more boldly will he advance: we have no choice in the matter; we must take the responsibility on ourselves of fighting the Mahdi and beating him back, or the combined forces of the slave-dealers and of religious fanaticism will quickly undo all that we have accomplished in Northern Africa. It is to Mr. Gladstone's dread of incurring fresh responsibilities in Egypt that the disaster in the Soudan must be ascribed. He wanted to "scuttle out" of the country as soon as he could, and he therefore refused to let British troops be employed in the re-conquest of the Soudan. This refusal perhaps was right; but it should have been accompanied by advice to the Khedive, so strongly pressed by his English protectors as to be equivalent to a command, to abandon the territory beyond Khartoum and to the west of the Nile to the Mahdi, and to employ the Egyptian troops in fortifying a well-considered line of defence against aggression. But instead of taking upon himself this responsibility, Mr. Gladstone seems, with that ridiculous tenderness for the imaginary national life of Egypt which has betrayed him into so many blunders, to have resolved not to interfere in any way with the freedom of action of the Egyptian Government. The latter, consequently, being anxious no doubt to rid itself of Arabi's old supporters in the army, organized the luckless expedition which was placed under the command of Hicks Pasha. I am afraid that Poona, a few years ago, must have been a bad school of generalship; for General Hicks has perished in a campaign far more desperate than that undertaken by General Burrows, mainly because he, like that old comrade of his at Poona, disregarded all the rules of war in his eagerness to overthrow a despised enemy with a thoroughly untrustworthy force of native Egyptian soldiery, not stiffened even by an English battalion, and having only half a dozen English officers to direct it, he cut himself adrift from communication even with Khartoum, and plunged into the desert to undertake a march of several hundred miles through a barren and nearly waterless country, and at the end of this march to attack an enemy of unknown strength. Naturally, his guides, who could have no sympathy with him, betrayed his army into a position where his exhausted and dispirited army could be attacked at a disadvantage and overwhelmed. The stories of the complete annihilation of the army may be exaggerated. It is much more probable that a large proportion of the troops went over to the Mahdi, whom they would reverence as the champion of Islam against the infidel. The extraordinary foolhardiness of the whole expedition is hardly redeemed by the brilliant courage of the English officers who conducted it. Its disastrous close cannot but have an amazing effect in reviving the spirit of fanaticism among the whole Arab race, and possibly among Mussulmans of all races throughout the East. The defeat of Arabi had made them lose heart, and bow their heads to the fate that appeared to condemn them to bear the English yoke. But now the success of the Mahdi will be hailed as a victory over England, and a triumphant fulfilment of the prophecy that about this time an avenger would arise to redeem Islam from bondage. The whole Arab population of Egypt must be in a ferment at the news; and we shall have much difficulty in holding our own. What complicates the situation is that even between Khartoum and Suakim the Arabs, as the defeat of Captain Moncrieff's detachment shows, are masters of the roads, and that there exists no force which can be relied upon to oppose them. Colonel Coetlogon will find it difficult to hold his ground at Khartoum with the rabble of troops left there; and, as Mr. W. H. Russell points out, Sir Evelyn Wood's army was not raised for foreign service, and cannot be sent to the Soudan without breach of faith. The only solution of the difficulty seems to lie in the immediate despatch of an Anglo-Indian expedition from Bombay to Suakim. But will our pusillanimous Government dare to take such vigorous action?

Closely connected with the war now being waged for the possession of Egypt is the mission of M. de Lesseps to wheedle the English shipowners into approval of his plans regarding the Suez Canal. I take it that M. de Lesseps has

TELEGRAMS.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BIKANEER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Dec. 12.

The following force has, under orders from the Government of India, been detailed for service :—three guns F 2 Royal Artillery, under Major Turnbull; two companies of the Worcestershire Regiment, under Major Carrington ; a wing of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry, under Major Candy ; one company Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Coles, Royal Engineers ; the Mhairwarra Battalion, under Major Creagh, V. C. ; 400 men of the Erinpura Infantry and 150 of the Deoli Irregular Cavalry, under Major Percy Smith.

The whole force is under the command of General Gillespie, C. B.

Captain Stevenson has been appointed staff officer to the force.

Colonel Bradford, the Governor-General's Agent, accompanies the troops.

The force marches on Saturday for Bidasir, the head-quarters of the discontented Thakoors. Bidasir is about 150 miles from Ajmere, and is surrounded by high mud walls. It contains several large double-storeyed houses. Bhadoor Sing, the Chief Thakoor of the discontents, has sent away all the women and non-combatants, and has fortified and loopholed the town. He has a gathering of 3,500 men ; so, if he still persists in holding out, the troops will have their work cut out for them. The troops of the Bikaneer Durbar, numbering about one thousand men, are now at Sujangurh, about four miles from Bidasir, watching the movements of Bhadoor Sing. It is expected that on the appearance of guns and white faces he will give in.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Phayre and staff are at Nusseerabad to facilitate the transport arrangements, as there is a difficulty in procuring camels and carriage.

FIGHTING IN TONGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Dec. 11.

The latest news from Hanoi is that the Black Flags are concentrating at Bacninh, which will probably be attacked first. It is considered weaker than Sontay, where the Black Flags left only 2,000 men.

Admiral Courbet was starting for a reconnaissance with 3,000 men towards Bacninh.

The pirates are giving great trouble near Haiphong. Sufficient protection is not afforded by the French authorities. The attack on Hoinutong was serious. The garrison were divided, and suffered greatly. The fire from the attacking force was severe, rendering a junction of the garrison impossible. Had not a gunboat arrived, probably every man would have been killed.

Great indignation is felt by the civilians at the French leaving Haiphong so badly defended.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

VICTORIA.

In the Victorian Cabinet several changes are announced. Major Sorgood is Minister of Defence, and Mr. Deakin, Solicitor-General.

A loan of over three millions will be placed on the London market in January.

Mr. Service, at the Mayor's dinner, defended the coalition. The Governor spoke strongly in favour of federation. At the same dinner the Minister of Lands showed the great advance of the colony in pastoral and agricultural produce.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the New South Wales Assembly the debate on the Land Bill continues, Sir John Robertson opposing it strongly.

QUEENSLAND.

The new Queensland Parliament was opened on the 7th November. The Governor's speech referred to the changed attitude of the British Ministers. The Speaker of the Assembly and the Premier declined to sit under such a man, as unfit for his position. Other members spoke strongly on the disgrace the Assembly was subjected to. The Government were defeated thrice regarding annexation.

The colony's finances are satisfactory, and increasing settlement demands railway extension.

Mr. Groom was elected Premier, and tendered the resignation of the Ministry. Mr. Griffiths formed a new one.

5,900 immigrants arrived during September.

In October a cyclone occurred at Toowoom, which did immense damage to buildings, fruit, and crops. There was also some loss of life, and the telegraph was interrupted.

NEW GUINEA EXPLORATION.

The *Argus* expedition has left Cooktown for New Guinea.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

In South Australia a police party, sent in search of the explorers who were reported killed by the blacks, have nearly all perished for want of water.

TASMANIA.

The Tasmanian Parliament is to meet on the 14th December to consider the railway question.

Shocks of earthquake have been experienced in New Zealand. Fearful storms have killed three persons, and caused severe floods. Sir George Grey, lecturing on annexation and federation, said he thought the Conference was being held under unfavourable auspices. Federation was desirable, but the interests of New Zealand differed somewhat from those of the other colonies.

A schooner from Rarotonga reports that a French war-ship is cruising about, and the officers are making inquiries of the natives. It is feared the object is annexation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SUAKIM THREATENED BY HILLMEN.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

H. M.'s gunboat Ranger is throwing rockets over Suakim in order to scare the hillmen, who are threatening the town.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell received at Dublin yesterday a testimonial amounting to £38,000 sterling, and in his speech on the occasion he bitterly attacked Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan. He counselled the Irish people to exercise patience, and said that he had every confidence that the independence of Ireland would be obtainable.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras	4d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

7 lb. Shirtings	5-4½
8½ lb. do.	6-5½
40's Mule Twist	9-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
¼ " "	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100½
¼ " Sterling Loan	102½
¼ " French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	50 13-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Arrival—Mosart.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

HIRA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, Dec. 11.

10 p.m.	72·3

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

6 a.m.	70·7
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	81·1

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association was held yesterday. Mr. John Marshall, the chairman, in a few introductory remarks, stated that the working of the Association had been very successful ; and so far as the funds went, they had a balance of Rs. 3,539 in hand. A prize of Rs. 250 had been placed at the disposal of Government to induce the better cultivation of cotton in the Dharwar district. To this Government had added Rs. 500, and the Chamber of Commerce Rs. 250. Mr. Marshall hoped that a similar prize would be offered to cultivators in the Khandesh district. The election of a Committee was then proceeded with, the following gentlemen being declared elected :—Messrs. Marshall, Cassels, Huson, Forrest, Cotton, Comber, T. Moore, Thacker, and Breul. Before separating the meeting unanimously resolved that an honorarium of Rs. 500 be given to Mr. John Gordon, the secretary, for the valuable services rendered by him to the Association.

AT the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee proposed that if the Municipal Commissioner be unable to utilize the grant of Rs. 50,000 made by the Corporation in March last, for the purpose of improving streets situated in the trade centres of the city, more particularly Mandvie, the special sanction of the Corporation be obtained to spend the amount in widening the Breach Candy-road. In connection with this motion the Council considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, requesting their sanction to the purchase of a certain piece of land at Mombadevi Tank-road, to provide breathing space for that locality, and afford additional facilities to traffic at Muajid-bunder and Syed Abdul Rahiman-street. After a long discussion, Mr. Nowrojee withdrew his proposition on an assurance from the Municipal Commissioner that he would fully consider the practicability of widening the Breach Candy-road, along with the general question of street improvements. The Town Council eventually resolved, on the motion of Professor Peterson, seconded by Dr. Blanc, that they would be prepared to recommend the improvement proposed by the Commissioner, provided the land could be obtained on reasonable terms ; and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ascertain what the probable cost would be. After going through the regular business, the Council proceeded with the further consideration of the Muncipal budget, the only item passed being law charges at Rs. 12,000. A special meeting will be held on Monday, when the consideration of the budget will be resumed.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Telephone Company was held yesterday, the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay presiding. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the directors' report for the past year, said that most of the shareholders appeared to have run away with the idea that the company would not be a success, because the first year's working had resulted in a loss. Some of them were also apparently dismayed by the opposition threatened by a rival company ; but the Chairman was firmly persuaded that the Crossley Telephone Company was powerless to do the slightest injury to them. The Bombay Telephone Company had been doing a very good business of late, and the chairman had no doubt that their financial condition would before long undergo considerable improvement. The shareholders considered the chairman's statement to be quite satisfactory, and unanimously adopted the report which was submitted to them.

MR. D. S. KEMP has been successful in the suit brought by him in the High Court against the managing committee of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, to compel the latter to specifically perform a contract under which he occupies as a tenant the upper portion of the building on the Esplanade known as the "Albert Hall." Mr. Justice Latham, before whom the suit was heard, decreed on Monday last that the plaintiff was entitled to a specific performance of the contract as contained in two letters written in November, 1882. Each party was, however, ordered to bear their own costs, as his lordship held that it was a lamentable litigation for which there was no necessity, and which the slightest discretion would have avoided ; and that it was incumbent on the solicitors to exercise discretion. Both parties had, in the learned judge's opinion, tried to push their rights to an extreme.

MR. HARRY W. WILLIAMS, the well-known Reuter's special correspondent and manager, was a passenger for Hongkong, *en route* to Tongking, per s.s. Hydaspes, which left Colombo on Friday last. He is under orders to join at once Admiral Courbet's fleet and endeavour to be present at the expected attack on Bacninh, unless the negotiations which are going on decide the step to be unnecessary. Mr. Williams' experience as Reuter's chief representative during the Garibaldian War will be a sufficient guarantee that the public will be in possession of the earliest and most reliable news concerning affairs in Tongking. Mr. Wallis will continue to represent him in India.

THE Lahore paper hears from Afghanistan that "two celebrated brigands, named Sadu and Dadu, have been giving the Ameer some trouble in the Shutargardan district. The Ameer sent out a small force to capture them ; and it is said that 200 of the Ameer's men were killed. Sadu and Dadu are still at large."

WRITING from Hongkong, Nov. 13, a correspondent informs the *Pioneer* :—

One good thing to report is that the friction I spoke of as existing between the civil and military branches of the service has been lessened. Admiral Courbet is to have supreme control, and M. Harmand has received instructions to remain at his post. A report has been received by the Resident at Haiphong that the Black Flags have been ordered by the Viceroy of Canton to resist the French to the utmost at Sontay. The lurking bands of pirates are showing great daring, close up to the French position; and at Haiphong an Annamite was caught in the act of spiking one of the guns in the little fort, while at Batang, near Hanoi, two French sentries were decapitated while on their post. Several large bands of pirates have been seen, and still larger bands are reported close at hand. A new force of Annamite Christians, to the number of 3,000, is being armed with Chassepots and Remingtons, is being formed. I believe the rumours of the Black Flags being led by foreigners is solely attributed to the fact that one man was seen with a sola topee ; he probably had taken it from one of the men killed with Reviere. Sontay is said to be very heavily fortified, there being 40 guns on the river front in one kilometre, and a similar number in the rear defences.

SIR EVELYN BARING has notified to the Egyptian Government the assent of the British Government to the continuation of the international tribunals for another period of five years.

THE statement presented to the first meeting of Mr. Morris Ranger's creditors in Liverpool on Nov. 22 showed the unsecured liabilities to be £317,055, and the net assets £8,904, the latter consisting chiefly of book debts, estimated to produce £4,000, equal to less than ½ per cent. In 1880 Mr. Ranger had a credit balance of £155,246. 1881 was the "cornering year," and at the end of it his account showed a debit of £227,528, which represented absolute losses. The losses up to the 30th of June, 1882, were £303,000. As an indication of the extent of his speculation, it was stated that the total sum paid away in brokerage from September, 1878, to date was £330,570.

THE following telegram has been received at the Admiralty from Madeira, sent by Captain Brooke, H.M.S. Opal, senior officer on the West Coast of Africa, and dated Lagos, the 1st of November :—"Niger River Expedition returned. Amicably settled King Aboh. Absolutely necessary punishment other chiefs. Natives fought determinedly. Much regret casualties. Hay, midshipman, badly wounded. Marine Artillery, Evans and Birch, able seaman Lovell, killed."

ON the day the mail left (Nov. 23) a German named William Woolf was charged before Sir James Ingham at the Extradition Court, London, under the Explosives Act, with knowingly having in his possession an explosive subject for an unlawful purpose. It is stated that the prisoner had been known to the police and kept under surveillance as "a member of the third, or advance, order of Socialists, and one of the executive of a club in the City where meetings of the order were held." He was apprehended late on the night of the 22nd November, and in his house in Vincent-square, Westminster, the detectives found "two infernal machines that would blow down any building against which they might be fired." It was thought that an attempt was in preparation to destroy the German Embassy in London. The prisoner, who is described as speaking very little English, was remanded.

A BOY about seventeen or eighteen years old called at the Ministry of Public Instruction in Paris on the 16th Nov. and demanded an interview with M. Jules Ferry. The Premier was attending the sitting of the Senate, and his private secretary told the inquirer that the Minister was not in the office, and could not, therefore, give him an interview. The young man then left, but returned hurriedly about ten minutes later and forced his way into the reception-room. He had in his hand a revolver, which he pointed, as if ready to fire. One of the officers promptly seized and disarmed him. While he was being held he shouted out "Vive la République Sociale !" "Vive la Commune !" Besides the revolver, all the chambers of which were loaded, he had on him about thirty cartridges. On being questioned, he said he was eighteen years old, that his name was Curriou, that his native place was Hagenau, and that he was by trade a baker. He is believed to be insane.

THE *Athenæum* says that Mr. Wilkie Collins has given his sanction to a translation of his novels into Bengali. The translator is already at work on "The Woman in White," and he informs Mr. Collins that the idea of translating his books has been suggested by their popularity among the natives of India who are able to read English.

SIR CHARLES WILLIAM SIEMENS died on Nov. 19 at his residence in Kensington. Walking home from the Royal Institution about three weeks before, he slipped and fell. Though it did not at first appear that he had sustained any serious injury, it became evident in a day or two that the heart had been to some extent affected by the shock. It was hoped, however, that the mischief was but slight, and such as rest and medical care would overcome. Even on the day of his death no immediate danger was apprehended, and the final change was sudden and unexpected.

THE death is announced of another member of the Livingstonian Mission—namely, Mr. James Stewart, C.E., who gave up a valuable appointment in India to become the engineer of the mission in 1878. A telegram announces that he died of fever on the 30th of August last. He was about forty years of age.

THE Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society, who for several months past has been engaged in visiting the stations of that society in various parts of the world, and was last year in India, is now making a tour in the interior of South Africa, including Bechuanaland.

AT the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which was to be held on the 4th inst., the directors proposed to recommend a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year ended 30th September last, making with the interim dividend paid in June 5 per cent. for the year. They were also to recommend a bonus of 2 per cent. from profits on the Egyptian transport service and 1 per cent. from underwriting account, which will make the proposed distribution 5½ per cent., or 8 per cent. for the year.

MESSRS. CAIRD AND CO., of Greenock, launched a handsome vessel of 5,000 tons for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on the 19th ultimo. This vessel, which has been named the Valetta, is expected to be the fastest, as well as one of the most completely arranged, ships in the company's fleet. Her engines, which will indicate about 5,500 horse-power, are from Messrs. Caird's factory, and are of the double cylinder type, with cylinders of 56 and 105 inches in diameter respectively, and with a stroke of 6ft. In the general arrangement the Valetta resembles the Balharat and Parramatta, which were added to the company's fleet last year. The Valetta measures 420ft. in length by a breadth of 45ft., and will have sumptuous accommodation for 150 first and 50 second class passengers. Besides her passenger accommodation, she will have room for nearly 4,000 tons measurement cargo. The Massilia, a sister-ship in all respects to the Valetta, is now rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be ready in three months' time. In addition to these two vessels, Messrs. Caird and Co. have now on the stocks two fine steamers for the same company, which are to be named the Tasmania and Ghusan. These vessels will be of only slightly less carrying capacity than the Valetta and Massilia, and will be added to the company's fleet during the coming year.

AT the Oxford University football matches on Nov. 17 several serious accidents occurred. Mr. Gore, who was playing under the name of Fraser, received serious injuries, but was progressing favourably. Fowler, of Magdalen, in a game between the Old Magdalens and Jesus College, sustained a fracture of one of his legs. At Cambridge, in the Rugby match between University and Kensington, Colbourn Hope, of light blues, broke his leg, and another Cantab was very much hurt. One of the Kensington men had his nose smashed, and another severely sprained his ankle. Most of the players received slight injuries, and minor casualties occurred in other games. The rain was very heavy and the wind blew a perfect hurricane.

WESTON, the well-known pedestrian, began his long-announced walking tour on Nov. 21, at a few minutes after the stroke of midnight. The starting-point, which had been kept secret, was from Bridge-street, opposite Palace-yard, Westminster. Weston's intention is to walk fifty miles a day for 100 days, excluding Christmas Day and Sundays. His walk is undertaken in connection with the temperance cause, and at the various towns through which he will pass he is to give temperance lectures.

THE painful scene at Dublin on Tuesday, Nov. 20, when Poole was condemned to death for the murder of Kenny, is, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, one the shame and horror of which no familiarity can entirely destroy. Poole, there is little doubt, murdered Kenny, regarding the assassination as part of the war which the Irish Republican Brotherhood believe should be waged without ceasing by all true patriots against the English Government. He denied the charge, but in his speech after conviction, even while repudiating all murderous designs on the part of the Brotherhood, he inadvertently admitted that he was perfectly ready to order the assassination of Kenny, although he maintained he did not kill him. His words, which are very curious, were :—"My object was not murder. If I had known anything about Kenny, I would not have gone with him that night to his house. I would have arranged that Kenny be deprived of his life on his way home." Men who are capable of arranging that their fellows shall be deprived of their lives on their way home, without apparently imagining that such an "arrangement" is criminal, are even more dangerous to society than the actual instrument of their murderous designs.

LLOYD'S agents at Penang, under date of November 22, telegraphed to London that the British steamer Nisero was ashore in long. 95 E, lat. 5 N, and reports indicated that she could not be saved. Fate of the crew unknown. Another telegram, despatched two hours later, states as follows :—"The Nisero (steamer), Woodhouse master, is ashore on the west coast of Acheen ; captain and crew in hands of Rajah Ainot." The stranded steamer is owned by Messrs. D. C. Pinkey and Sons, Sunderland. She is a vessel of 1818 gross tons, built at Whitby in 1878, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, and was bound from Sourabaya to Europe. She left the former place on Oct. 27.

THE endless diversity of uses to which electricity may be put received another illustration recently at the Court Opera at Vienna, where by the simple expedient of suspending tiny incandescent lamps by fine swinging wires the effect was produced of swarms of fireflies flitting about a tropical forest. By switches the current is turned off and on at the pleasure of the operator, and the effect, as the artificial fireflies flash and dance in mid-air, is said to have been electrical in other than a literal sense.

A CEREMONY which is believed to be altogether unique in England was appointed to take place at No. 2, Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall-gardens, on the 26th Nov. It consists of the formal investiture of a Siamese prince with a higher princely rank than he has hitherto enjoyed, while conferring on him at the same time a decoration distinguished as the Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Siam. The object of these honours is described in the Royal warrant as "our cousin His Highness Mom Chow Prisdang, Grand Officer of our Most Honourable Order of the Crown of Siam, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the various European Courts in treaty relations with us, and to the Republic of the United States of America." His Highness was first sent to England for the purpose of acquiring an English education, and in 1876 he returned to Bangkok and was by His Majesty sent again to England in 1878, to acquire a practical knowledge of civil engineering, during the course of which second visit to England, in the year 1879, he held the appointment of Interpreter to His Majesty's Special Mission to the Courts of St. James and of Berlin charged to carry out important diplomatic negotiations with England and with Germany, besides rendering other diplomatic services.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has conveyed his thanks and praise to the officers composing the medical staff in Egypt for their fearless and untiring services during the late cholera outbreak among the British forces serving in that country. The success which attended their ability and zeal in stamping out a disease which at one time threatened to reduce the battalions more than actual warfare has called forth the duke's special admiration and highest commendation.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, formerly a volunteer in the Lanarkshire Rifle Corps, who on Monday pleaded guilty at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, to forging, issuing, and uttering scoring sheets at the City of Edinburgh Rifle Competition in June last, was on Tuesday sentenced by Lord Young to nine months' imprisonment. Montgomery has already been three months in gaol.

THE recruiting for the army (the *Standard* says) still causes uneasiness, the majority of regiments being under strength of establishment. The weekly waste is in many instances in excess of the number of men recruited. A scheme, consequently, will shortly be carried out, in which the post-offices in the United Kingdom will be nominally recruiting-offices. The postmaster will appoint on application men belonging to the army, reserve, or militia, or a civilian, as "bringers of recruits ;" having been so appointed, their duty will be to seek persons desirous of becoming soldiers, and upon such recruits being approved, the "bringers" will be entitled to a sum of 5s. in each case. It is thought at head-quarters that many who are willing to join the army but do not know the way to go about it will thus be assisted, and the army once more augmented to its required strength.

THE LATE CAPTAIN SHORT.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Captain Edward Holwell Short, of the European Veteran Battalion at Nagalore, on the Shevaroy Hills, on 7th instant, of general debility. He was the son of the late Lawrence Short, Rector of Ashover, Derbyshire. He was born in Derbyshire on the 21st December, 1807, and was close upon seventy-six years old at his death. He came out as a cadet to India in 1829 and joined the 29th Regiment M. N. I. He served with his regiment in the Malay war of 1832, and went by the appellation of "The Fighting Tiger" in his regiment, the sepoys of which were much attached to him. In consequence of a partial defect of hearing in the left ear, he was invalided in 1845, and commanded the European Veterans at Palaveram and St. Thomas' Mount. Subsequently he commanded a detachment of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion at Salem, and in 1857 or 1858, on the disbandment of this Battalion, he went to Yercaud, and remain there ever since. He was a successful planter, and five of his sons have followed his example, and have each their own plantations on the Shevaroys. He was famed in his day as a clever pigsticker. During the last few years of his life, he resided on his estate at Hopeville, about seven miles distance from Yercaud, whence his remains were brought in yesterday (Sunday) and interred in the Trinity Church Cemetery. The funeral was largely attended by almost all the residents and visitors on the hills, and a large concourse of natives followed the procession the greater part of the way.—*Madras Mail.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY AN EX-SALVATIONIST.

A EUROPEAN street-loafer named William Popkiss, who was recently a member of the Salvation Army, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with robbing a gold watch and chain from the person of Leo Le Franceo, a watch-maker, on the night previous, at New Foras-road. It appeared from the evidence that while the prosecutor was passing along the New Foras-road (which runs along the outskirts of Cammateepoors) in company with F. Misles, a tobacconist, at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the prisoner came up to him from a bye-lane on the pretence of asking alms. Misles fell back a few yards, whereupon the prisoner suddenly snatched a gold watch and chain from the prosecutor's outside coat-pocket, and then took to his heels. The prosecutor, followed by his friend, immediately went in pursuit, and eventually succeeded in arresting the prisoner just as he was entering a lane leading into Cumtee-bazar. After a severe struggle, the prosecutor managed to recover his watch and chain. With the assistance of his friend he then dragged the prisoner along until he met police constable No. 1,242 at the Byculla branch post-office, and gave him into custody.

The magistrate in sentencing the prisoner remarked that it was a most daring robbery. No person was safe in the public streets, if characters as of the prisoner's stamp were allowed to be at large. He added that he would not be doing his duty to the public if he did not make an example of the prisoner, who was thereupon sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE RAJABAI CLOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the suggestion made by Captain Morland at last Monday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, that a representation should be made to Government to substitute an opaque dial of a dark colour for the present transparent dial of the Rajabai Tower Clock, it strikes me that the indistinctness of the dial is not due to the insufficiency of the light, but to the ornamentation on the dial-plate. If the latter were removed, and were replaced by a plain crystal dial, I feel sure the black hands would come out distinctly ; whereas now the flourishes on the dial, together with the hands, when viewed from a distance, present to the observer the appearance of a confused net-work ; and it is this, I fear, which renders it difficult to distinguish the hands at night.

It is questionable, too, whether the lighting of the dial from the outside would obviate the present difficulty, for the dazzling brilliance of the electric light would doubtless be trying to the sight, and the general symmetry of the tower may possibly be affected if any arrangement were made whereby the light, though screened from the eye of the observer, would reflect on the dial alone.

Dec. 12. J. B.

THE BIKANEER DISTURBANCES.

THE disturbance in Bikaneer is not of course a matter of sudden or unexpected incidence ; there have been quarrels between the Maharajah of that desert State and his Thakurs for years past, and during the last two months the crisis has gradually been worked up to. The facts, so far as we can gather, are briefly these. Under the semi-feudal system which obtains among the Rajput clans, the Thakurs or barons of Bikaneer had to furnish a certain number of cavalry for the Maharajah's service, but as the *pax Britannica* has spread its influence over India, the necessity for petty chieftains maintaining large numbers of armed retainers has passed away. The Thakurs of Bikaneer therefore compounded their liability by each paying an annual sum into the Durbar treasury, which sum, or *rekh* as it is called, freed them from their old military liabilities. A British officer assisted the Durbar in settling this question, and Rs. 200 was eventually fixed as an equivalent for a horseman. The Maharajah, however, who is fond of money, has tried to increase this charge, and much intrigue has followed as a matter of course. He at first secured the support of the most powerful Thakurs by promising to free them from all their charges if they could induce the rest of their fellows to submit to a higher *rekh*. Once he had secured this, he broke his promise and demanded the usual payments from the Thakurs who had assisted him in his scheme. They naturally refused to pay, and gathered their armed followers about them. The Durbar sent out troops to coerce them, and the two forces have been watching each other for several weeks, each afraid to strike the first blow. Major Roberts, the Political Officer in Bikaneer, was joined by Captain Talbot in October last, the latter officer being placed on special duty in connection with the dispute. The Thakurs have refused to come to terms, and have recently behaved very insolently towards the two Political Officers. Colonel Bradford, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, has therefore advised that a small force should be sent from Ajmere and Nusseerabad to put an end to the whole business. It is probable that the Thakurs will listen to reason on the approach of the troops, and that not a shot will be fired.—*Pioneer.*

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-81—R. M. Sayani and Smith and F.—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbun Nursey and others—Tobin and R. Macfarlane and F.—Part heard.

222-83—Chalk and W.—Casinath Wittoba and others vs. Dinanath Jugonnath and others—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

530-81—Cleveland, L. and N.—Kessowji Naik vs. C. A. Turner—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

149-82—M. H. Khan—Sallay Mahomed Ahmed Joosub vs. John Mahomed Haji Joosub and others.

460-81—Payne and G.—Cooverbai and others vs Roychund Futta and others—Bomonjee and H.

532-79—R. M. Sayani—Lahabai vs Jafferbhoy Gulamhoosen Macfarlane and K.

648-79—Macfarlane and K.—Jafferbhoy Gulamhoosen vs Mahomedally Rowjee and another—R. M. Sayani.

261-81—Prescot and W.—Bhicajee vs Hormusjee Dorabjee Cama—Shapurjee and P.

18-81—J. C. Cama—Merwanjee Bomonjee Wadia vs Pestonjee Eduljee Mody and another—Ardesir and H.

474-82—Pestonjee K.—Joonas Nathoo vs Aboobucker Nathoo—Ardesir and H.

H. Cleveland for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and M. A. de Souza and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For Judgment.

8-82—J. C. Cama—Heerji Vussonji and another vs. Vulubdas Hurjiwandas and others—C. and B. Pestonjee K., and in person.

9-82—J. C. Cama—Heerji Vussonji and another vs. Vadilal Sakurchund.—Crawford and B., Pestonji K., and in person.

147-83—Cleveland, L. and N.—Manockji Cursetji Shroff vs. Sorabji Framji Shroff and another—Ardeshir and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

501-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Thacker Vussonji Khimji vs Luxmon Kairo—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.

242-82—Shamrao P. (for pauper)—Toolsidas Amichand vs. Janko and others—J. C. Cama.

142-82—Balkrishna and B. (for pauper)—Kessobai vs. Gungaji Kakoo Gudday—In person.

471-82—In person (a pauper)—Rustomji Bazonji vs. Dadabhoy Doosabhoy—Payne and G.

6-83—Balkrishna and B.—Manock Sunder Patel vs. Trimbuck Gungadhur Ranade—Shamrao P.

223-83—J. C. Cama—Hajee Mahomed bin Hajee Amed vs. Alshabai and others—R. M. Sayani.

THE SOUDAN DISASTERS.

FURTHER SUCCESS OF THE MAHDI.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from its London correspondent, dated Dec. 10 :—

"An Egyptian force, comprising five hundred Soudanese, two hundred Bashi Bazouks, twenty cavalry, and one mountain gun, attacked Osman, a partisan of the Mahdi, twenty miles from Suakim, on the 2nd of December.

The Bashi Bazouks broke helplessly, throwing the Soudanese into confusion. The latter, clubbing their muskets, fought bravely against three thousand Arabs. Only forty-five escaped, including fifteen cavalry, ten wounded Bashi Bazouks, and two officers. The Arabs lost heavily.

It is reported that Osman was killed. The Mahdi holds the country south of Suakim to the Berber frontier.

An attack on Khartoum from the direction of Dongola is expected daily. Five hundred gendarmes arrived at Suakim after the disaster."

THE ANNIHILATION OF HICKS PASHA'S ARMY.

THE first intimation of the disaster to Hicks Pasha's force which reached England was contained in the following telegram from Reuter's agent at Cairo, dated Nov. 17 :—"Alarming rumours are current here to-day of the complete defeat of Hicks Pasha in the Soudan and the dispersion of his forces. These reports, however, are entirely unconfirmed, and are not traceable to any trustworthy source. Like the rumours propagated a few days ago, they are believed to be mere conjecture based only upon the continued absence of intelligence from Hicks Pasha."

The next day the following message was sent from the same source :—"Telegrams from Khartoum and Kordofan report that the latest news from Hicks Pasha's column was good, but official details are still wanting."

A Paris telegram of Nov. 18 stated that "A despatch from Cairo says the Egyptian Government deny the report of the defeat of Hicks Pasha in the Soudan."

No further news was received till the 23rd, when all the London papers published telegrams from Cairo and Alexandria. The *Times* had a message from its own correspondent at Khartoum, which we give here :—

"KHARTOUM, Nov. 20.

"A most trustworthy Sheikh, in the service of the Government, arrived in Duem yesterday, and reported a terrible disaster to Hicks Pasha and his army near Obeid. The army of 11,000 men, including Hicks Pasha, the Governor-General, and the entire Staff, has been annihilated in a defile at Kashgate, whither they had been led by a treacherous guide on the morning of November 1. Hicks Pasha and the entire army marched out of Melbas, the scene of the victory over the rebels a few days before. The guide led them to a rocky, wooded defile, where there were an ambuscade had been prepared by the rebels, who were armed with rifles and artillery. Hicks Pasha's force was so situated that he could not use his guns. For three days the army, veteran soldiers by third, defended itself but on the 4th instant it was annihilated to a man.

Visetelly, Arten, and 50 soldiers, who were outside, came in and were taken and carried prisoners to El Obeid. The rebels captured 36 Krupps, Nordenfelt, and mountain guns, and all the flags, munitions of war, and camels.

With Hicks Pasha were Aladeen Pasha, the Governor-General, Abbas Bey, Colonel Farquhar, Majors Seckendorff, Massy, Warner, and Evans, Captains Herith and Anatysaga, Surgeon-General Georges Bey, and Surgeon Rosenburg ; Mr. O'Donovan, the correspondent of a London newspaper ; Morris Brody, late Sergeant-Major, Royal Horse Artillery ; with certain Pashas and Beys, and about 1,200 officers.

Kordofan is virtually lost.

Colonel Coetlogon, who, before the fatal news arrived, had succeeded in clearing the White Nile of the rebels and preventing any aid from going to them, was at Duem when the Sheikh arrived. He at once took him to Khartoum, and is arranging for the defence of the city and the suppression of the expected revolt by calling in all the outlying garrisons. He and your correspondent are the sole surviving Englishmen in the Soudan.

The Mudir of Khartoum states that he has received a contradiction of the above report ; but I cannot learn from what source, or discover where the Arab is who has brought the contradiction."

A second message from the same correspondent, dated November 21, says :—The news of the annihilation of Hicks Pasha's army is fully confirmed. The entire Soudan is in a blaze. The outlying garrisons have been called into Khartoum. The army will retreat to Berber, if possible ; it cannot muster 4,000 regulars all told. It will try to gain Suakim. The population of Khartoum is disaffected and a crisis is expected here. Colonel Coetlogon and the surviving six members of the Staff are aiding Ibrahim Pasha effectively in carrying out defensive measures.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Cairo sent the following telegrams :—

"CAIRO, Thursday Morning.

The army of Hicks Pasha has been entirely destroyed. This news is official.

CAIRO, Thursday Night.

The Khartoum authorities have telegraphed to the Government that a Copt disguised as a Dervish stated that Hicks Pasha was at Kamus, near Obeid, with hills on each side. Hicks Pasha divided his army, sending half to Obeid to demand its surrender. He awaited the Mahdi, who was advancing from the south-east, but who met the portion marching to Obeid, and attacked it. Hearing firing Hicks Pasha came up, and the whole force formed square.

The fighting took place on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th November. Fresh regulars were brought up by the Mahdi, supposed to be the soldiers captured when Obeid fell, and who agreed to take service under him, numbering three thousand. The square was broken and the army annihilated.

The English officers fought gallantly. One European is said to have escaped. It is thought that he may be Mr. O'Donovan or Mr. Frank Vizetelly, the artist. No name is given.

The report of the disaster is confirmed by merchants who have reached Duem.

Hicks Pasha had ten thousand soldiers with him and two thousand camp followers. The Arabs are said to have numbered two hundred thousand.

Another report says that the Mahdi sent Dervishes to treat with Hicks Pasha's native officers, saying, "We, like you, are Mussulmans. Why fight ? Surrender !" These messengers were received with a volley. Then the battle commenced.

To-day an extraordinary council was held. The Minister of the Interior, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir E. Baring, and the Adjutant-General were present. The Council sat until a late hour. The result has not transpired.

The 4,000 soldiers now scattered among the small forts on the Nile are to be concentrated at Khartoum. There are 2,000 there now, and from 16,000 to 20,000 altogether in the Soudan.

A Commission has gone to-day to try Mahmood Pasha Jaha, who commanded the troops when Commander Moncrieff was killed."

The *Standard* correspondent at Cairo, writing on November 23, says :—"This afternoon Sir Evelyn Baring, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Abdel Kadir Pasha, the Egyptian general who conducted the campaign against the Mahdi in 1882, met at the house of Cherif Pasha to discuss the situation, and are still (at 7 P.M.) sitting. The general impression here seems to be that it would be wiser to abandon the communication with Khartoum by way of the Nile river, and to establish a stong line of communication between that town and Souakim on the Red Sea, *via* Berber. Apart from the fact that between Khartoum and Assouan there are forty-two cataracts on the Nile, there is an obvious advantage in making Souakim a base, as it is a defensible seaport, and could be easily supplied and covered by ships of war. But unless very speedy action is taken there is reason to fear that Souakim itself may fall into the hands of the revolted tribes which have been of late acting in concert with the Mahdi. We are entirely without any intelligence of the movements of the Mahdi since the 5th of the month, but it is conjectured he is now not far from Khartoum. Should he become master of that town there is no good defensible position between him and the Egyptian capital, until one comes to Minieh, which is only about six hours from Cairo. The longer the situation is looked at, the more desperate does it appear. Even should it be possible, without hitch or accident, to concentrate at Khartoum

that town and district. (The Sheikh of this tomb or shrine, although he keeps a free school and feeds the poor, derives a very handsome revenue from the gifts of the pious. He claims to be a descendant of the original Hoghali, and through him of Mahomet). Here he remained for some time studying religion, the tenets of his Sheikh, &c., but did not make much progress in the more worldly accomplishments of reading and writing. After a time he left and went to Berber, where he joined another free school kept by a Sheikh Ghubush, at a village of that name situated nearly opposite to Mekherref (Berber). This school is also attached to a shrine greatly venerated by the natives. Here Mahomet Achmet remained six months completing his religious education. Thence he went to Aradup (Tamarind Tree) village, south of Kana. Here in 1870 he became a disciple of another faki—Sheikh Nur-el-Daim (Continuous Light). Nur-el-Daim subsequently ordained him a Sheikh or Faki, and he then left to take up his home in the island of Abba, near Kana, on the White Nile. Here he began by making a subterranean excavation (khalwa—retreat) into which he made a practice of retiring to repeat for hours one of the names of the Deity, and this, accompanied by fasting, incense-burning, and prayers. His fame and sanctity by degrees spread far and wide, and Mahomet Achmet became wealthy, collected disciples, and married several wives, all of whom he was careful to select from among the daughters of the most influential Baggara Sheikhs (Baggara—tribes owning cattle and horses) and other notables. To keep within the legalized number (four,) he was in the habit of divorcing the surplus and taking them on again according to his fancy. About the end of May, 1881, he began to write to his brother Fakis (religious chiefs), and to teach that he was the Mahdi foretold by Mahomet, and that he had a divine mission to reform Islam, to establish a universal equality, a universal law, a universal religion, and a community of goods ("beyt-ul-mal"); also that all who did not believe in him should be destroyed, be they Christian, Mahommedan, or pagan. Among others, he wrote to Mahomet Saleh, a very learned and influential Faki of Dongola, directing him to collect his Darvishes (followers) and friends and to join him at Abba. This Sheikh, instead of complying with his request, informed the Government, declaring the man must be mad. This information, along with that collected from other quarters, alarmed his Excellency Reouf Pasha, and the result was the expedition of the 3rd of August, 1881. In person the Mahadi is tall, slim, with a black beard and light brown complexion. Like most Dongolawis, he reads and writes with difficulty. He is local head of the Gheeian or Cadrige order of dervishes, a school originated by Abdul Kader-el-Ghulami, whose tomb is, I believe, at Bagdad. Judging from his conduct of affairs and policy, I should say he had considerable natural ability. The manner in which he has managed to merge the usually discordant tribes together denotes great tact. He had probably been preparing the movement for some time back."

THE BRITISH FORCE IN EGYPT.

THE following correspondence respecting the reduction of the British force in Egypt is published in the *London Gazette of Nov. 16*:—

Sir E. Baring to Earl Granville.

Cairo, October 9, 1883.

My Lord,—I have the honour to reply to your lordship's despatch of the 6th September. In that despatch your lordship observes with reference to Cherif Pacha's suggestion that the time had come for a further reduction of the British force in Egypt, that "her Majesty's Government entirely concur in the desire to reduce the force as far as is consistent with the preservation of order," and your lordship instructs me to consult the military authorities and to report fully upon the subject. Since my arrival in Egypt about a month ago the important question upon which your lordship has invited my opinion has engaged my constant attention, and I am now in a position to report to your lordship the conclusions at which I have arrived. The only practical points to be considered for the moment are—

1. Is it safe to withdraw the British garrison from Cairo?

2. To what extent is it consistent with the preservation of public order that the total British force in Egypt should be reduced?

As regards the first question, I am of opinion that the British garrison at Cairo may be with safety withdrawn. As regards the second question, I am of opinion, after consultation with General Stephenson, that the total force in Egypt, which consists at present of about 6,700 men, may be reduced to three battalions of infantry, one battery of field artillery, one battery of garrison artillery, and one company of engineers, making a total of about 3,000 men and six guns. I agree with General Stephenson in thinking that this force should be concentrated at Alexandria. General Stephenson has informed me that a small expenditure of money will permit of barrack accommodation for this number of men being provided at Alexandria. Should her Majesty's Government be pleased to approve of the proposals which I have now the honour to make, the British force in Egypt will be amply sufficient to preserve order in Alexandria, and to maintain the honour of her Majesty's arms against any force that it may be supposed with any reasonable degree of probability it may have to encounter. Moreover, the moral effect produced by the presence of this force, or even indeed of a force considerably smaller than that proposed, will of itself, in all probability, suffice to insure the tranquility of the country. It should, however, be clearly understood that the main responsibility for preserving order throughout Egypt will devolve on the Egyptian Government. I trust that they may rely upon the full moral support of her Majesty's Government in the execution of that task.—I have, &c.,

E. BARING.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.

Foreign Office, November 1, 1883.

Sir,—I have received and laid before the Queen your despatch of the 9th ultimo, informing me of the conclusions at which, after consultation with the General Officer in command of her Majesty's troops, you have arrived with regard to the suggestion of Cherif Pacha for a further reduction of the British force in Egypt. Her Majesty's Government approve your recommendations, and by the Queen's command I have requested her Majesty's Secretary of State for War to give directions to carry out the reduction by the force recommended by you, and to concentrate the 3,000 men who will still remain at Alexandria. The British garrison being thus withdrawn from Cairo, the main responsibility for preserving order throughout Egypt will, as you point out, devolve upon the Government of the Khedive, and in the execution of that task they may rely upon the full moral support of her Majesty's Government.—I am, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

The *Times* publishes the following letter from Dr. Russell, its well known war-correspondent:—

Sir,—The terrible overthrow of the irregular levies under Hicks Pasha in the Soudan has revived the idea that the regular army under Sir E. Wood might be employed against the Mahdi's triumphant forces, but it is forgotten that it was distinctly stated to the native officers and men when the two brigades which constitute the Egyptian army were raised that they would not be required to go out of Egypt proper, and I think it would be regarded as a gross breach of faith if an attempt were made to despatch these regiments or any of them to the White Nile. As that army is regarded as being in every way the creation of the British Government, and as it is under the orders of officers on the establishment of the Queen's forces, our good name and the national reputation would be injured in native estimation should the terms of enlistment be violated, and it is very doubtful, indeed, if the men would march out of their quarters on an expedition to the Soudan. The recruits sent up to Khartoum for Hicks Pasha were taken in Upper and Lower Egypt, often by force, under a conscription outside the recruiting service for the army of Sir Evelyn Wood, and the levies frequently included old men who had served their time and obtained their certificates of service, and whose merit, as the War Department official assured Sir E. Wood, was that "they could not run away as younger men would do." It should be recollected in common justice to the Egyptian Government, it was owing to the pressure put upon them by Downing-street to attack the slave trade in its strongholds that the more recent developments of their activity in the Soudan were due, and that if they failed to establish their rule securely it was not through the fault of able agents, among whom were Sir S. Baker and Gordon Pasha, Munzinger and Gessi. If the advice which is so freely tendered to Egypt to scuttle out of the Soudan be followed, the saturnalia of the slave-dealers will be revived on an enormous scale. We require to be reminded apparently that the Nile opens Egypt up to Cairo from Khartoum, and that the Arabs and Berbers, &c., when they have driven the Egyptians out of the Soudan, will not be inclined to recognize lines drawn on a map at Downing-street, and to halt at Dongola, or even at Wady Halfa on our "so far and no farther."—Your obedient servant,

W. H. RUSSELL.

Middle Temple, Nov. 22.

CHINA AND FRANCE.

ALLEGED ULTIMATUM.

[illegible]respondent of the *Daily Telegraph* [illegible] in a position to state with [illegible]tant circumstance to which [illegible]ded of late, but has not [illegible]rd with the authority [illegible]solutely true that [illegible]ed the French [illegible]gh will be [illegible] and the [illegible] that [illegible]nd [illegible]

[illegible] deciding on the action of an army which is already, perchance, cut to pieces."

A private telegram from Tientsin published in Berlin states that the Chinese Government has officially declared that it has done everything in its power to preserve peace, and that should war break out through the action of France the responsibility will rest with that country and not with the Chinese Government.

The *Standard* has received the following telegram from its correspondent at Shanghai:—"One of Admiral Peng-Ya-Lin's aides-de-camp has arrived at Hankow, some 700 miles up the river, with orders to raise 20,000 volunteers, for the purpose of recruiting the forces to be employed against the French. Many of the coolies who came for the tea season have not returned to their homes, waiting in the hope of being enlisted among the new recruits. The enrolment has not yet commenced, and the presence of a large number of unemployed natives in the town causes a very uneasy feeling to prevail amongst the foreigners, of whom there are a good many at Hankow. They have asked to have a gunboat sent up for their protection. Admirals Peng-Ya-Lin and Yang, with General Wu-To-Ching, have been appointed to the command of the army along the frointer, with instructions to drive back any of the Black Flags who may be expelled from Tongking by the French troops. There are rumours at Hankow of the renewed activity of the agentf of the agents of the White Lily conspiracy. The Catholic missionaries are suspected of harbouring weapons and war materials under the Mission buildings." Another telegram from the same source, dated Nov. 22, states:—"The *North China Herald* publishes a secret Imperial decree, appointing Lin to the command of the Black Flags and to the position of Generalissimo in Tonquin. The Chinese Government will supply funds and munitions of war to the force now being raised in Yunnan. This body of troops which will be placed under the command of the Government of that province is intended to proceed to the frontier, and to assist the Black Flags to repel the French, in case the latter should attempt to invade the Southern Provinces. They are not, however, to cross the frointer. The funds for this purpose will be supplied from the public Treasury of the Southern Province."

Telegraphing on Tuesday, the Hong Kong correspondent of the *Daily News* sends the following items of news from Tongking:—"The pirates are displaying great activity along the river-banks. Junks and launches are fired on, and communications by water with Hanoi is threatened. The pirates are badly armed, but are spreading terror among the villagers. Some have been burnt and destroyed in the vicinity of Haiphong. The military authorities are helpless, owing to the executive being in the hands of civilians. The latter have no adequate force beyond the incompetent native police to cope with the difficulty. Scattered bands of Chinese, supposed to be Black Flags, have been observed in the neighbourhood of Hai-dzuong. The garrison has been reinforced from Haiphong. It is Admiral Courbet's intention to concentrate his forces for a united attack on Bacninh. It is reported through spies that 4,000 reinforcements were sent lately by night overland from Sontay to the Bacninh garrison. The latter now numbers over 10,000 men."

A Marseilles newspaper gives some particulars about the French transport Mytho, which started on Tuesday for Tongking. This transport, which carries 900 men and 100 horses, conveys also 1,200,000 cartidges, two torpedoes, gun-cotton, and a great quantity of materials for all kinds, for the various Cochin-Chinese, Tongkinese, and Indo-Chinese services. A telegram from Paris, Nov. 22, states:—"The Minister of Marine this afternoon received a despatch from the Governor of Cochin-China to announce that all reinforcements and provisions had been disembarked at Haiphong and were gone on to Hanoi. The sanitary condition at Cochin-China and Tonquin was described as excellent."

THE MARQUIS TSENG ON THE SITUATION IN TONGKING.

ACCORDING to the *Gaulois*, the Marquis Tseng has expressed himself as follows to one of its representatives with whom he has had a conversation:—"The French Government has not done me the honour to reply to my despatch of the 5th of November, a course which is absolutely contrary to diplomatic usage; and the members of the Corps Diplomatique do not hide their opinion in regard to it. What happens to me may at any given moment happen to them. It is evident, as you say, that for several days the situation has been very strained—partly on account of the movements of the French Government and the reiterated interpellations in the Chambers, but more through the forward march of the French troops in Tongking and the nearing of our soldiers and guns in that region. Do not be deceived. Although I have not the intention of giving you any details respecting the Chinese troops, you will comprehend the reasons for my reserve on this point, the regular troops of the Chinese army have crossed the frontier some time since. They are numerous and well-armed round Bacninh, and they watch attentively all the movements of your forces."

Asked if the French troops should pass the Red River in front of Bacninh the Chinese would consider it a *casus belli*, the Marquis replied:—"It is incontestable that it cannot be otherwise; for at Bacninh, as your Government has long since been officially informed, the Chinese troops are installed, and therefore in attacking that position it will be against the Chinese army that there will be fighting. It is an absolute error to suppose that our men are not numerous there, and only another proof that those who speak of Tongking, and principally of the region which properly belongs to China, know nothing about it. Certes, it is not for us to be on the watch, but you are wrong in supposing that it can prevent the Chinese troops from penetrating Tongking; and what proves that superabundantly is the fact that they are there already, and that three *corps d'armee*, of 10,000 men each, armed and equipped like Europeans, can in a very short time march from the point where they find themselves at this moment against your army, and by three different routes. There are, moreover, amongst them many Europeans and American engineers besides."

Questioned as to whether his Excellency did not fear that if hostilities broke out Canton would be bombarded and burnt, he remarked:—"Certainly a few shells may fall upon the town, but it will not be so easy as you think for your fleet to approach Canton. Partly because the draught of water up at that place is not sufficient for large ships, and partly on account of precautions taken, your fleet can only approach within eight or ten miles of the city. Besides, you cannot bombard Canton any day you please. It is a port frequented by the merchant marine of all the world, and there is no doubt that France will be obliged to accord, and which will permit again of the augmentation of the actual defences—while, for instance, the merchants who fear the result of a bombardment are taking their departure. At Canton, too, the commercial situation has greatly changed during late years. Formerly they were the foreigners who occupied the principal commercial positions; while now they are the Chinese who lead the way in commerce, and they are decided to sacrifice everything. If the mandarins in that country act energetically against those who attack them, the natives will fight well, and France will find certainly enemies worthy of herself. The Boundaries of Canton can only have the result of exciting the hatred of the Chinese nation against the French. My Government and myself meanwhile are the friends of France, and we give every day undeniable proofs of our pacific intentions. From all sides, however, we receive encouragements to engage in war; and these encouragements express themselves most often in the offer of material help of every kind. I can assure you." His Excellency ended the interview with the following declaration:—"The Chinese Government ardently desires peace. It deplores the fact that the situation is daily aggravated. It does not ask to make conquests, but it wishes to keep the territory which it occupies and which belongs to it. Whatever it may cost it, it wishes to recognize accomplished facts—that is to say, to leave to France the towns and forts which she has taken, and which are found on the south side of the Red River. But Bacninh, which is on the north, China wishes to keep, and she will defend it with the utmost vigour against all attack. The passage of the Red River will, therefore, be infallibly considered as a declaration of war. The Chinese Embassy receives daily despatches from Pekin. It is kept informed of all that passes in Tongking. It knows that Admiral Courbet, who commands the French troops, is making preparations for a campaign against the Chinese forces, and that he has demanded by various telegrams boats of light draught, without which it is impossible for him to fight successfully against the enemies which appear to spring up from all parts. The situation is very grave, and it depends entirely upon the French Government whether war is to be avoided. To avert a struggle it is necessary that the French Government bring matters to a standstill. To-morrow it will be too late."

M. Challemel-Lacour, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a letter to the President, M. Grevy, dated Cannes, the 17th inst., in which he says:—"The state of my health, which has been seriously affected for some months past, no longer permits me to fulfil with the necessary attention the functions with which you have entrusted me. I therefore beg you to accept my resignation. I desire to combine with my thanks for your constant kindness my regret in separating myself from my colleagues, whose character inspires me with high esteem, and with whom I have never ceased to be in accord." M. Grevy, in his reply, expresses his deep regret in separating himself from a colleague whom he held in high esteem. Decrees have been issued appointing M. Jules Ferry Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Fallieres Minister of Public Instruction.

THE CONGO.

THE Havas Agency publishes a letter from Banana, dated the 18th ult., according to which a revolt occured towards the end of September at Vivi, among the Cabinda carriers of the International African Association of the Congo. Firearms were [illegible] and the Cabindas took to flight. As there [illegible] porters to be had at Vivi, Major Veich [illegible]went to Loango, and M. Ordan to Kron [illegible]roces. The banks of the Congo from [illegible]ley Tool, says the letter, are now [illegible] merchants of the International [illegible] Major-General Sir Frederick [illegible] known to be the official [illegible], is at Manianga—that [illegible]n Stanley Pool, were [illegible]mid was to return [illegible]e greatly disap- [illegible]regards M. de [illegible]fter suffer- [illegible] and M. [illegible]

OXFORD AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

IN a congregation held on Nov. 20 at Oxford it was approved on a division, by fifty-four votes to sixteen, "that it is expedient to amend the statutes relating to responsions and to the first public examination in such manner as to enable natives of India to offer an Oriental language in the place of either Latin or Greek at these examinations." In view of the promulgation of this statute, Professor Monier Williams addressed the following letter to the members of the congregation:—

"Oxford, Nov. 19, 1883.

"Gentlemen,—I respectfully request your attention to the following facts:—Before my first journey to India in 1875 discussions took place in congregation as to the desirability of providing instruction in Indian subjects for those selected Indian Civil Service probationers who might attach themselves to this university. In the end, the consent of Convocation was obtained to the appointment of special readers and teachers, who are now doing their work well and successfully. But in the course of the debates which took place in 1875 I took occasion to urge that our possession of India involved two other duties—first, the founding of an institution (analogous to that already established for the promotion of science) where all workers in the field of Indian knowledge might receive aid and encouragement; secondly, the establishment of a school (analogous to the Cambridge Indian Languages Tripos) in which degrees might be obtained for proficiency in the classical languages of India. I need not enter into the question how far my own Indian journeys and subsequent efforts have contributed towards the accomplishment of the first of these objects; but I take this opportunity of announcing that the Indian Institute, which I trust will be opened for work in June, 1884, will contain four rooms for resident natives of India, and that my chief object in visiting that country a third time will be to procure the foundation of four Indian scholarships for natives of India intending to take their degrees at this university.

"With regard to the second point urged by me in the debates of 1875, I have to remind you that on my return from India I brought back the following petition, signed by 500 graduates, students, and influential persons connected with the Indian universities:—

"To Monier Williams, Esq., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford.

"We, the undersigned, being graduates or undergraduates of Indian Universities, or principals or professors of Colleges, or masters of schools in India, or otherwise connected with Indian education, at work, request you to lay before the Convocation of the University of Oxford a statement of our earnest desire that an "Indian school" should be founded at Oxford for the benefit of students who are natives of India, so that they may take the usual degrees in Arts after examination in the classical languages of their own country.

'It is almost needless for us to point out that it must ever be almost an impossibility for young Indians to acquire a sufficient knowledge of Latin and Greek to enable them to graduate at Oxford under the present rules, for in addition to the acquisition of English (which is to them the key to general Western knowledge), they had to devote much of their time when at school and college to the acquisition of the classical languages, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian. We believe that it will be universally admitted that these languages stand in precisely the same relation to young Indian students that the Greek and Latin do to students of European students, and that an examination in them must be for the former the truest examination "in *Literis Humanioribus*."

"The above memorial was laid by me before the Vice-Chancellor and the Hebdomadal Council in the summer of 1876, and it is somewhat remarkable that the first practical reply to the request of the petitioners should have been delayed till the very hour of my quitting Oxford for a third Indian journey. I need not say that, had I been able to delay my departure, my voice would have been raised in Congregation in support of the statute to be promulgated to-morrow afternoon, though I should have expressed my regret that the measure to be proposed for the acceptance of the University only amounts to the granting of half the whole loaf asked for by the 500 signatories.

"I trust that all members of Congregation interested in the well-being of the populations committed to our rule in India will be present to-morrow and signify their approval of a measure which, by promoting intercourse and interchange of thought between the East and West, must tend to draw Great Britain and her Eastern possessions closer together.

MONIER WILLIAMS."

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette, Nov.* 23.)

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 20.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 29th Nov., 1879—Lieut. M. J. Harrison has been placed on the Retired List from this date, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Comdr.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 21.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, and 30th April, 1877—Chief Engr. J. W. Steil has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 20th inst.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels, will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

PARBUL HOUSE and STARNS HOUSE are TO LET, from January.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE (to close an account) FIVE (or any less number) £100 DEBENTURES of the N.-W. PROVINCES and OUDH ICE COMPANY, Limited, bearing interest at the rate of 8 (eight) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in gold, at the Head Office in Leadenhall-street, London. Price, Rs. 1,200 EACH. Apply to the "Owner," care of Delhi Bank, Delhi.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Or to our Agents

Messrs. W WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London;

NEWBERRY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;

BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;

SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCOURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,

THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

RS. BELL, BRANDENBURG

C. STEPHENS & SONS,

(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.)

COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

ESTABLISHED, 1796.

GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,

179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age* 50.

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs Rs. 16-12-8 per mensem
at age 30 Rs. 24-2-0
at age 40 Rs. 45-5-4

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

Aug. 1883.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. lb
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Agents.

Apollo Street, May 12, 1881.

WILLIAM RAINBOW, late of Bombay, at present carrying on business as Engineer and Commission Agent at No. 3, Boyle Street, Luton, in the County of Bedford, England, begs to notify that he has established a Commission Agency business for all private and public information that might be required from England by residents in India. With the advantage of 30 years' practical experience as an Engineer in England, India and America, he is prepared to inspect any machinery prior to shipment or purchase.

All commissions with which he may be intrusted will meet with careful and immediate attention at the following charges, exclusive of second-class railway fare for the different parts travelled over.

Private and public information of every kind, £1-1 per day for business not exceeding 10 days. Special terms for longer periods, at greatly reduced rates for special or private matters.

Inspection of machinery in small lots of £50 to £100 in value, 7½ per cent.; from £100 to £300, 5 per cent.; from £300 to £500, 3 per cent. commission.

Special contracts made for larger consignments

All communications should be as plain and definite as possible and sent direct to the above address so as to ensure an immediate and positive reply.

Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants, Bombay, have been authorised to receive and collect all accounts and commissions due to the abovenamed Wm. Rainbow

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK OF BOMBAY—Now ready. Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in verse after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers. Price, Re. 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth Bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown, 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay, Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re 1; postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 2 annas, postage, 1 anna.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CUR, RIE and Col. MALCOLMSON, annas 8, postage 1 anna.

ORIENTAL CALCULATION, or TABLES for the calculation of INTEREST EXCHANGE and COMMISSION with keys showing comparative rates of indirect exchange between Rupees, Dollars, and Sterling Currency. Cloth bound 3rd edition, Rs. 12 postage, 1 annas.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1, post age, annas.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's letters patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DANEL, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, annas 8; postage free.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. With photographs of public buildings. Cloth bound, Rs. 5-1 postage, 4 annas.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONES' PAPER; sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to Manager.

BILLS of LADING forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance; postage extra.

OVERLAND SUMMARY published weekly on the departure of English mail, 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription £1 17 per year including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free, and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, a cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the Gazette Daily. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, postage, Rs. 3.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

THICK HEADS.

HEAVY STO ACHS, billious conditions—"Wells May Apple Pills"—anti-billious, cathartic. As. 6 p. 1, and As. 10. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 183

INVESTED CAPITAL ACCUMULATED ASSETS, £1,107,300-18-5.

LONDON OFFICE: No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

E. T. LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. | J. HUTTON, Esq., Manager
J. GORDON, Esq. | Agra Bank.
A. HAY, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. H. V. CARTER.

SOLICITORS: Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN.

INSURANCES for whole term of life or short periods effected at REDUCED INDIAN RATES, with or without participation in profits.

A LIBERAL BONUS is added to all participating Policies which have been six years in force, or, if desired, it can be taken in the form of a reduction in the annual premium.

Claims adjusted in Bombay without reference to Head Office.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,000
" 1883	£244.2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO HALF-PREMIUM rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,5 1 17 2	1877	£2,758,142 19 7
1873	£2,313,210 14 5	1883	£4,842,054 14 3

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBROK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

FOR FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES, *Not granted by any other Company whatever*:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamation is impossible.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW B

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

MONTON GRANGE, Ellesmere Park Eccles, near Manchester, conducted by the MISSES KING. Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations. Foreign and English masters in attendance daily. Resident English and Foreign Governesses, Superior Music, Drawing and Painting. The School is examined annually by Examiners appointed by the Syndicate of the Cambridge University. Arrangements can be made for Pupils remaining at the Grange during the vacations if desired.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With rivet holes drilled by special system
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY an have over
1,000 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder &c. Many complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARKER & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pupulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices, intending purchasers are pecially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS'" Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

H. M. THE QUEEN
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FOR ROYAL USE the selected CHAMPAGNE is WACHTER & Co.'s, of Epernay, and a Royal Warrant notifying their appointment is in our office; and as "Good Wine needs no bush," we, as Sole Agents for Wachter & Co., say—"Try their ROYAL CHARTER Champagne @ Rs. 58 per dozen," subject to Cash discount.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD!
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD,
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES,
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for December has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Depar ture of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa*.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwallior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwallior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Ringpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav. Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revligunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Goghra.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapet.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugahai, Kassoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	CALCUTTA	Wyman & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.	MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and Grant Bros.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.	LONDON	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.		
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.		

BADHAM PILE & CO., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

THIS Department is under the Superintendence of an Experienced European Boot-Cutt.
We guarantee fit and style combined with the best-quality English and French Leather only.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Oxford Shoes	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0	Patent Calf the best Workmanship	Rs. 15 8	Rs. 17
Patent Oxford Dress Shoes	„ 13 0	„ 14 0	Spur Boxes Extra	„ 2	„ —
Patent Evening Pumps Shoes	„ 12 0	„ 13 0	French Calf Button Boots English-made	„ 16 8	„ 18 0
French Calf Lace Walking Boots	„ 15 0	„ 16 8	French Patent with Toe Caps	„ 16 8	„ 18 0
Best Strong Make Grain Hide	„ 23 8	„ 25 0	Brown Leather Shooting Boots strongly made	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
French Calf Military Boots	„ 15 0	„ 16 8			

Elcho, Regulation, Brown, and Black Riding Boots, Wellington Boots and every description of boots and shoes made to order.
New Arrival of Brown Leather, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, cemented by special solution for tropical climate.
N. B.—Mofussil orders should be accompanied by a pattern Boot or the Outline of Foot on a piece of paper as a guide for size.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY,
DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

Having been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firms celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their specia brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character, are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE")
(Blended) White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET.
Blended Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. Silver Capsule.
All the above in Quaree Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.	PATENT RIDGE TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.	GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.	FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
CORRUGATED TILES.	GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.	SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES DIFFERENT SIZES.
GILLEBONI TILES.	

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit he various requirements of trade.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."
PATENTED AND REGISTERED.
WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPERMEABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF
and are therefore also
DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.
The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road; BOMBAY

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
[SOLE SUCCESSORS]
'AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."
NEW PARIS MILLINERY,
NEW PARIS MILLINERY,
NEW PARIS MILLINERY.

THIS DEPARTMENT has been replenished with a new choice selection just received from Paris. Will be on

SHOW THIS DAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.
ESPLANADE ROAD, CARNAC ROAD,
RAMPART-ROW,
CHURCH GATE STREET RAWFORD MARKET

NOTICES.

EDUCATION
FOR THE SONS OF ANGLO-INDIANS.
TULSE HILL SCHOOL, SURREY.

THIS SCHOOL situated in one of the most beautiful suburbs of London offers peculiarly such advantages as parents in India desire to secure to the children necessarily separated from them.
The system of education is thorough and liberal, and enables Boys to enter successfully into any of the Great Public Schools of England.
Prospectuses with full particulars as to terms and references can be had at the office of THIS JOURNAL.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS OR OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with disease of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.
By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more, chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.
Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for Convalescents, Weak and Old People, and Rickety Children, who find in it the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies in the Family-way, Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches), and to stop Children's Diarrhœa.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'s INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'s GUARANA.

This medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."
"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for Sick Headache."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.
It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

Agents—Bathgate and Co., Smith Stanistreet and Co. Bonnerjee and Co., and Nobin Chunder Daw and Sons, Calcutta; Treacher and Co., Bombay; Barrie and Co., Madon and Co., and Norton and Co., Madras; Plomer and Co., Lahore; Peake, Allen and Co., Lucknow; Riggs and Co., Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and other how wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.
Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chinchwad	Parus
Mugdd.	Bhosawal Junction*†	Satara	Pimpki
Byculla „	Sowda	Shapur	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgaon (for Matheran)	Boorgaum
Parel Station	River	Rocka	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Hutti Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Buddapoor	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Maindwa	Warora*†	Budnaira*†
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Nareit*†	Malker
Pannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjat*†	Damergaur
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Pedesiari	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawall	Singaji	Lanowlee	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Pewnar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Khundee	Hurda*	Salaiwadi	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chakoowad	Saigaon
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonat¶¶	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Road.
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Corooree	Marhieh
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoat	Ungor
Kheirwadee	Earsee for	Kheingaum	Mohol
Niphar	Hoshengabad	Patus	Packney
Lassulgaum	Rampur	Dhond†	Sholapur*
Munmar	Semri	Barpbail	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Deoksal and	Kurubgaum
Naidongree	Paparia (for	Bheeswan	Doodnesh
Chaligaum	Pachmari)	Karuza	Goodoor
Kulgaum	Bankeri	Poonulwaree	Goolburga
Gaina	Babal	Warrengaum	Shahabad
Pachora	Gadawara	Nargaum	Wadi
Mujee	Bohanee	Khankeer	Malkapoor
Mussawad	Kureli (for	Mulkapoor	Junction for Lines.
Sisowlee	Sangor)	Biswa Road	Refreshments.
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Yeotmal	40 minute for Dinner.
	Kurrik Bail	Jul	

STATIONS ON THE [illeg

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

ENGINEERS, IRON MERCHANTS, &c.,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BYCULLA,
BRANCH FACTORY AND STORES: NASBIT ROAD, MAZAGON, } BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM: CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

IRON CASTINGS of all kinds, up to 20 tons weight, made from Pig Iron and Selected Scrap.
BRASS, GUN METAL, and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to order.
WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS, from the best brands of Iron, forged under Steam Hammers.
IRON BRIDGES, Girders, Roofs, and other structural Iron Work, designed, manufactured, and erected.
ROLLED IRON BEAMS imported to special order. Tables of sizes, weights, and calculated loads sent on application.
FLOORING PLATES, Buckled, Corrugated and Arched, for Bridges and Fireproof Floors, imported to order.
PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, kept in our Bombay Stores. These Engines have larger cylinder and fire-box capacity in proportion to horse-power than Engines by any other maker.

BOILERS, by Alexander Shanks & Sons, Lancashire, Cornish and Vertical.
HORIZONTAL ENGINES, by Alexander Shanks & Sons, "Caledonian," with Automatic Expansion Gear, 8 to 20 horse-power.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, by Gwynne and other well-known makers, various sizes, always available. These are the most economical Steam Pumps yet introduced.
HAND PUMPS, of various kinds, always ready.
MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Screwing, Slotting, Planing, Emery-grinding, and other Machines kept in stock, and imported from the best English Makers.
ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin, Twist Drills, Spanners of all kinds, Hammers, Chisels, &c., supplied to order, Sets of Fitters', Smiths', and Boiler Makers' Tools in boxes.
METALS.—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Copper Sheets and Bars, Brass Sheets, Muntz Metal and all kinds of Metals supplied at the lowest rates.
PIPES, Cast and Wrought Iron, of all sizes, supplied to order.

ASPHALTE, CEMENT, &c., &c.

We are Agents for the following well-known Firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.
Articles not in stock imported from England in six weeks to two months from date of Order.

Allan's	Patent Roof Clips.	Gresham and Craven	Gifford's Injectors.
Angus, George & Co.	Leather Belting, Hose, &c., and India Rubber Goods of kinds.	Guest and Chrimes	Siemen's Water Meters.
Ash and Lacy	"Globe Crown" and "Owl" Brands Galvanized Corrugated Iron.	Hingley and Son	"Netherton Crown" Iron, all kinds and sizes.
Aveling and Porter	Steam Road Rollers.	Hodgson and Stead, Ld.	Weighing Machines, &c.
Blochairn Co.'s	Firebricks and Clay.	Howard's	Patent Roof Ventilators.
"Boomer" Press Co.	For Cotton, Oil, and Hide Presses.	Kleinknecht's	Patent Cotton Openers.
Bull's	Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.	Lawrence and Porter's	Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.
Burgess, W. J. & C. T. (late Burgess & Key)	Improved Water-lifts for bullock power.	Moir Crane & Co.	Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
Calvert & Co.	Disinfectants.	Morton & Co., Ld., Francis	Wire Fencing, Ornamental Gates, &c.
Clayton and Shuttleworth	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.	Proctor and Wallis'	Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
Crawford's	Rural Privies.	Ransome & Co., A.	Woodworking Machinery.
Crowley & Co.	Patent Sanitary Carts.	Sanitas Co.	Sanitas Powder.
Davis and Primrose	Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.	Shand and Mason's	Fire Engines and Appliances.
Doulton and Co., Henry	Earthenware Pipes, Lambeth Potteryware, &c.	Shanks and Sons, Alexander	Stationary Engines and Boilers, Cranes, &c.
Edington and Sons, T.	Iron Pipe Manufacturers.	Silicate Paint Co.	Silicate "Charlton" Paints, Enamels, &c.
Entwistle and Kenyon	Sudden Grip Vices.	Stoney's	Excavators and Lime Screens.
French Asphalte Co., Ld.	Makers of Seyssel Asphalte.	Waste Water Meter Co., Ld.	Waste Water Meters, &c.
Gibbs & Co., Ld.	Celebrated Portland Cement.	Westwood and Baillie	Patent Corrugated Flooring Plates.
		Wilson & Co., Alexander	Launch Engines, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND MONTHLY PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THE LATEST THING IN WATCHES.

THE IMPERMEABLE:

A KEYLESS WATCH, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN

DUSTY INDIA.

IT IS IMPERMEABLE TO DUST AND TO WATER, AND
Can be kept under water for any length of time without being injured.
PERSPIRATION PLAYS HAVOC WITH WATCHES IN INDIA.
The IMPERMEABLE being water-tight, is therefore MOST USEFUL.
A MOST ELEGANT WATCH WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
GUARANTEED FOR FOUR YEARS.
CAN BE SEEN GOING UNDER WATER.

In Metal Case ... Rs. 35 each.
In Silver Case ... „ 55 „

APPLY EARLY TO
P. RATANJI,
WATCHMAKER,
10, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE

Cures Cholera at any stage, averts the dreadful *sequelæ* peculiar to this fatal disease, and effectually checks choleraic Diarrhœa. It has also powerful prophylactic properties which prevent infection from Cholera.

☞ Full instructions for use accompany each bottle, together with numerous testimonials, which, besides giving details of almost miraculous cures, also declare INDRADYNE to be the best and the only never-failing remedy for Cholera.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the Patentee's initials in red ink.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle to purchasers of more than five big bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

EVANS & Co.,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
144, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

DUNNETT AND COMPANY,

SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

JUST ARRIVED a LARGE CONSIGNMENT of Ready-made Brass and Silver-mounted Single and Double HARNESS of the
BEST ENGLISH MAKE AND VERY HIGHLY FINISHED.

PRICE AS FOLLOWS:—

Brass-mounted Single Harness	...	...	...	Rs. 55 to Rs. 85 per set	
Silver „ „ „	...	...	...	„ 80 to „ 160	„
Brass „ Double „	...	...	...	„ 175 to „ 200	„
Silver „ „ „	...	...	...	„ 200 to „ 225	„
	Etc.	Etc.		Etc.	

BOMBAY.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
All Sizes,
GIRDERS,
TANKS,
etc.

BRIDGES,
ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES & FITTINGS.

ON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

EFORD'S
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DITY OF THE ACHE, GOUT
ONESIA.
old.

MUSICAL

NOVELTIES.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

PIPING BULLFINCH BIRDS

THE Boxes are handsomely gilt, with fancy lid. By pushing the slide to the right the lid opens and a small bird appears and sings. It moves its beak, tail, and wings, and at the finish of its song disappears, closing the lid after it. There is also a receptacle for snuff or perfume. Fitted in a morocco case lined with velvet, with patent key. Can be had with one or two birds and in solid extra gilt boxes.

MECHANICAL SINGING BIRDS IN CAGES.

One bird (moving to time of tune), in richly gilt cage, on gilt moulded stand. The bird is life-size and of rich plumage. Rs. 250.
Ditto ditto Two birds in one cage. Rs. 400.

ROUND MUSICAL BOXES.

AS PER ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 5.
Each box plays one tune.
Playing Hindustani airRs. 6.
The above are very strongly made, and very suitable for children.

MUSICAL PLATES.
China Plates, beautifully painted, playing two airs. Rs. 20. These plates play upon being taken up, and leave off when placed on a table.

THE MUSICAL BEAR.
PLAYING 2 AIRS. Rs. 20.

MUSICAL WORK-BOXES.
PLAYING 2 AIRS.
These boxes are nicely fitted inside, and have a tray to hold needles, cottons, &c. The box plays when opened, and ceases when shut.
In Walnut Wood. Rs. 25.

MUSICAL ALBUMS.
PLAYING 2 HINDUSTANI AIRS. Rs. 40.

Music and Musical Instruments of every description in stock.

NEW CATALOGUES NOW READY, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & Co., 21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.,

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS,
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.
FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, examined and guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

W. Johnson's
WRIGHT'S FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.
TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS
WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.
RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.
TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP
"MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES" (Lancet)
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES
PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
COAL TAR SOAP
PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene Birkbeck Institution.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, STRAND, LONDON.

"Your UNRIVALLED PIANOFORTES have once more done full justice to their WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION."—RUBINSTEIN.

STEINWAY & SONS'

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOFORTE

(HEIGHT 4 FEET 6 INCHES).

With the Patent Cupola Frame constructed of Solid Steel (as in the Steinway Horizontal Grand Pianoforte) cast in the Steinway Foundries; Patent Overstrung Scaling and Patent extra Harmonic Scale; Patent Sound-board Resonator; Patent Ring-Bridge; Patent Repetition Action and Patent Metallic-Action Frame; Patent Indestructible Hammers; Graduating Soft Pedal cased in Metal; Three Strings to Each Note; Seven Octaves, &c.

PRICE 105 GUINEAS.

Packed and delivered free of all charges at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Kurrachee.

Every one, probably, has heard something of the Steinway Inventions and Improvements which have both revolutionised the construction of the Pianoforte, and rendered the Steinway Instruments **THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.**

It need therefore only be mentioned that public opinion throughout civilisation has amply recognised their unrivalled merits — the Steinway Instruments having **BY FAR THE LARGEST ANNUAL SALE OF ANY PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD,** as well as a far-reaching renown to which no other Pianofortes have ever attained.

THE STEINWAY GRAND PIANOFORTES have an annual sale *greater than that of all the Grand Pianofortes annually manufactured by all the English Makers put together.*

THE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES (which in respect to their internal construction are really Grand Pianofortes in an Upright form, and have therefore almost nothing in common with the productions of the English makers), *have also a greater annual sale than the Upright Pianofortes of any other maker in the world.*

It will be seen from the brief analysis of the component parts given above—the **FRAMEWORK** consisting of a **SOLID MASS OF STEEL,** the **ACTION** cased in **METAL,** the **HAMMERS** rendered **HUMID-PROOF** and perfectly **INDESTRUCTIBLE,** the **SOUND-BOARD** endowed with **PERMANENT ELASTICITY** and **ENDURANCE,** &c.,—that this new model fully maintains that extraordinary standard of STRUCTURAL SOLIDITY and consequent DURABILITY in all climates which is an essential element of all the STEINWAY PIANOFORTES, and which has rendered them the *only Pianofortes in the world that can be guaranteed to withstand the deteriorating influences of an Indian climate.*

The external Case-work is constructed in SOLID MAHOGANY EBONISED, so as to extend to the Case-work that high standard of material Solidity and Durability which distinguishes the Internal construction of the Instrument, and which also is essential in Pianofortes intended for use in Indian climates.

STEINWAY HALL,
LOWER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, W.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB Dec 20, 1876.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say, that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Term supply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India
Shippers; RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton; Whiskey Merchants, London.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, October 13, 1883.

THE GREAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the professional Press has been unqualified in praise of
LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,
as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

DR. TURLEY—"I have found it act as a specific, in my experience and family, in the worst forms of Scarlet Fever, no other medicines being required."

DR. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the London Hospital)—"I have been in the habit of using it in private practice for many years. In hot climates is of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill, London, E.C.

'SERIOUS REFLECTIONS'

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
BY THE LATE
GEORGE-ABERIGH MACKAY
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
OF
OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN
630 pages; Demy 8vo.; Cloth-bound. Price Rs. 2-8

COPIES CAN BE HAD AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

EAU DE SUEZ

COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations that each Label bears the name, "Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford Street, London."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, prevents its conversion into Fat.
BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 8, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY,

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.